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Operational activities for development

Triennial comprehensive policy review of operational activities for development of the United Nations system

Report of the Secretary-General

Addendum

Comprehensive statistical data on operational activities for development for the year 1997

The present addendum is submitted in addition to the report of the Secretary-General containing comprehensive statistical data on operational activities for development for the year 1996 (A/53/226/Add.2) and in compliance with General Assembly resolution 35/81 of 5 December 1980. It complements the report of the Secretary-General on implementation of General Assembly resolution 50/120 (A/53/226 and Add.1), and provides detailed statistical data on resources channelled through the organizations of the United Nations system for the year 1997.

Owing to the unavailability of some data, the present report is incomplete. A revised report will be submitted to the Economic and Social Council at its substantive session of 1999.



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I. Introduction

1. The present document has been prepared in accordance with the requirements contained in General Assembly resolution 35/81 of 5 December 1980.
 2. It is divided into two parts:
 - (a) Contributions from Governments and other sources to operational activities of the United Nations system (tables A-1 to A-6);
 - (b) Expenditures on operational activities of the United Nations system (tables B-1 to B-6);
- Each part consists of a number of tables that may facilitate a study of the subject from different angles and perspectives. Tables B-1 to B-6 also cover expenditures on operational activities of the United Nations system in the least developed countries.
3. The main sources of the statistical tables are the financial statements of the United Nations funds and programmes, including the World Food Programme, the International Fund for Agricultural Development and previous statistical addenda to the reports on operational activities of the United Nations system.
 4. Tables A-1, A-5, A-6 and B-1 cover information for 1993–1997; table B-6 covers information for 1995–1997; all other tables deal with 1997 data only.
 5. Data on the World Bank Group are not included in the present report; such data may be found in relevant World Bank publications.

II. Note on statistical information

General note

6. Coverage, definition and sources for the figures used in the present report are consistent with those for previous years' reports in this series. Modifications have been made to data presentation, column headings and table titles in the interest of greater clarity and internal consistency. Explanations of special cases or of instances in which table totals do not match are given in the footnotes to tables.

Definitions and explanations

7. Data are derived from the financial statements of the United Nations funds and programmes; see also footnotes to tables A-1 and B-1.
8. Data on contributions refer to actual contributions received in a given calendar year from Governments and other sources by organizations in the United Nations system, and the net profits from the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) greeting card operation. Data on other income related to resource transfers from one agency of the system to another, interest etc. are excluded.
9. Data on expenditures and disbursements represent the support provided by organizations to the programmes and projects of developing countries; administrative, programme and other support costs, where identifiable, are excluded.

10. UNICEF and WFP carry out both development assistance and some activities which are of a humanitarian or emergency character. Because of the difficulty of separate identifications, the related contributions and expenditures are all grouped under development assistance.

11. The expression "United Nations funds and programmes" refers to the funds and programmes listed by the General Assembly for participation in the annual United Nations Pledging Conference for Development Activities to the resources for operational activities of the organizational entities of the United Nations (see table B-4), and to other United Nations trust funds pertaining to development activities.

12. The designations employed and the presentation of the material in the present report do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the Secretariat of the United Nations concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries.

13. The term "country" as used in the present report also refers, as appropriate, to territories or areas.

14. References to dollars (\$) are to United States dollars unless otherwise stated. A full stop is used to indicate decimals. Two dots (..) indicate that data are not available or are not separately reported. Parentheses () indicate a deficit or decrease, except as otherwise indicated. A dash (—) indicates that the amount is nil or negligible or that the item is not applicable. A hyphen (—) between dates representing years signifies the full period involved, including the beginning and end years.

15. Details and percentages in tables do not necessarily add to totals, because of rounding.

16. The following abbreviations have been used:

AGFUND	Arab Gulf Programme for the United Nations Development Organizations
CCPOQ	Consultative Committee on Programme and Operational Questions of the ACC
CIS	Commonwealth of Independent States
DDSMS	Department for Development Support and Management Services of the United Nations Secretariat
ECA	Economic Commission for Africa
ECE	Economic Commission for Europe
ECLAC	Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean
EEC	European Economic Community
ESCAP	Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific
ESCWA	Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia
EU	European Union
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
GCO	greeting card operations (UNICEF)
IAEA	International Atomic Energy Agency
IAPSO	Inter-Agency Procurement Services Office of the United Nations
ICAO	International Civil Aviation Organization

IFAD	International Fund for Agricultural Development
ILO	International Labour Organization
IMO	International Maritime Organization
ITC	International Trade Centre UNCTAD/GATT
ITU	International Telecommunication Union
NEC	not elsewhere classified
NEX	national execution
UNCDF	United Nations Capital Development Fund
UNCTAD	United Nations Conference on Trade and Development
UNCHS	United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat)
UNDCP	United Nations International Drug Control Programme
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNDP a.f.	United Nations Development Programme – administered funds
UNEP	United Nations Environment Programme
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNHCR	Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNIDO	United Nations Industrial Development Organization
UNOPS	United Nations Office for Project Services
UNV	United Nations Volunteers programme
UPU	Universal Postal Union
WFP	World Food Programme
WHO	World Health Organization
WIPO	World Intellectual Property Organization
WMO	World Meteorological Organization
WTO	World Tourism Organization.

17. Explanations for additional terms and definitions are given in the footnotes to tables A-1 and B-1.

**Table A-1. Contributions from Governments and other sources for
operational activities of the United Nations system:
Overview, 1993-1997
(Millions of current US dollars)**

	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
CONTRIBUTIONS TO UNITED NATIONS FUNDS AND PROGRAMMES					
1. Contributions to UNDP					
a) CORE	909.0	942.8	911.0	854.8	766.6
b) OTHER RES. a/	409.3	676.6	701.0	916.0	930.3
Subtotal	1 318.3	1 619.4	1 612.0	1 770.8	1 696.9
2. Contributions to UNDP administered funds and trust funds b/					
a) CORE	47.3	63.6	78.1	56.4	51.1
b) OTHER RES. a/	79.6	10.6	14.3	28.0	32.0
Subtotal	126.9	74.2	92.4	84.4	83.1
Total (1-2)	1 445.2	1 693.6	1 704.4	1 855.2	1 780.0
3. Contributions to UNFPA c/					
a) CORE	217.0	254.5	305.0	232.4	337.0
b) OTHER RES. a/	2.7	10.7	32.1	42.5	32.6
Subtotal	219.7	265.2	337.1	274.9	369.6
4. Contributions to UNICEF d/					
a) CORE	588.0	679.0	541.9	516.1	357.7
b) OTHER RES. a/	278.0	327.0	464.7	424.7	230.4
Subtotal	866.0	1 006.0	1 006.6	940.8	588.1
5. Contributions to other United Nations funds and programmes e/	55.0	78.3	69.8	121.0	83.8
6. Contributions to WFP f/					
a) CORE				480.0	348.8
b) OTHER RES. a/				853.3	864.1
Subtotal	1 435.1	1515.0	1 282.4	1333.3	1212.9
Total (1-6)	4 021.0	4 558.1	4 400.3	4 525.2	4 034.4
CONTRIBUTIONS FOR OPERATIONAL ACTIVITIES OF SPECIALIZED AGENCIES					
7. Assessed contributions to regular budgets g/	345.8	280.0	433.4	269.5	402.6
8. Extrabudgetary contributions	706.5	651.2	645.9	646.5	695.5
Total (7-8)	1 052.3	931.2	1 079.3	916.0	1 098.1
Grand total	5 073.3	5 489.3	5 479.6	5 441.2	5 132.6

	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
CONTRIBUTIONS TO IFAD					
9. Contributions to IFAD	32.4	97.8	119.6	57.8	259.5
MEMO ITEMS					
EXPLANATORY ITEMS					
UNICEF Greeting Cards	95.1	113.4	132.0	150.4	...
Government "self-supporting" contributions to organizations and agencies	72.2	72.3	80.7	162.6	90.8

SOURCE: Financial Statements of United Nations Funds and Programmes and of WFP; IFAD.

a/ Includes cost-sharing and government cash counterpart contributions.

b/ Includes the Capital Development Fund, the Special Fund for Land-Locked Developing Countries, the Revolving Fund for Natural Resources Exploration, the Special United Nations Volunteer Fund, the United Nations Fund for Science and Technology for Development, the United Nations Development Fund for Women and the Trust Fund for Sudano-Sahelian Activities; and other funds, accounts and trust funds of UNDP including trust funds established by the Administrator, and contributions for the Junior Professional Officers programme. Includes cost-sharing contributions to these funds.

c/ Includes contributions to trust funds and "special population programmes" of UNFPA.

d/ Includes net profit from sale of greeting cards, which resources are then used in operational activities.

e/ Constitutes regular budget and extrabudgetary contributions, including government self-supporting contributions, in relation to the United Nations, and its regional commissions, UNCHS, UNCTAD and UNDCP. See also the annual UNDP document on UN system regular and extrabudgetary technical cooperation financed from sources other than UNDP.

f/ Includes contributions to the International Emergency Food Reserve and extrabudgetary contributions. Core and other resources for 1992-1995 are not available.

g/ I.e., the imputed share of regular budget financing of technical co-operation expenditures in relation to the distribution of assessments among Member States.

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	UNDP			UNDP admin. funds			UNFPA		UNICEF		WFP		TOTAL UN funds
	CORE	OTHER RES.		CORE	OTHER RES.		CORE	OTHER RES.	CORE	OTHER RES.	CORE	OTHER RES.	(1-10)
	(1)	(2)		(3)	(4)		(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
Member states													
Afghanistan	0	0		0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Albania	0	0		0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Algeria	100	1 273		0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	1 373
Andorra	0	5		0	0		5	0	10	0	5	0	25
Angola	0	0		0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Antigua and Barbuda	0	0		0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Argentina	0	147 509		0	400		0	0	0	382	0	0	148 291
Armenia	0	12		0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	12
Australia	0	4 501		360	52		1 594	226	3 492	9 063	20 395	53 689	93 372
Austria	11 452	39		103	(1 236)		611	(33)	1 756	539	3 713	2 592	19 536
Azerbaijan	0	0		0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bahamas	0	0		0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bahrain	56	248		0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	304
Bangladesh	0	0		1	0		0	0	30	0	0	1 063	1 094
Barbados	0	0		1	0		4	0	6	0	0	0	11
Belarus	0	121		0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	121
Belgium	18 592	316		2 479	450		1 670	579	2 210	1 376	733	17 163	45 568
Belize	0	0		0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Benin	5	1		1	0		12	0	7	0	0	4	30
Bhutan	10	0		4	0		3	0	0	0	0	0	17
Bolivia	70	6 555		0	0		0	0	52	434	0	0	7 111
Bosnia and Herzegovina	0	0		0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Botswana	0	7 173		0	0		0	0	11	0	0	0	7 184
Brazil	600	208 507		40	0		15	0	0	0	0	0	209 162
Brunei Darussalam	0	0		0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bulgaria	0	37		0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	37
Burkina Faso	0	0		2	0		12	0	5	0	0	0	19
Burundi	30	0		0	0		0	0	3	0	0	0	33
Cambodia	0	0		0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cameroon	37	0		0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	37

	UNDP		UNDP admin. funds		UNFPA		UNICEF		WFP		TOTAL UN funds
	CORE (1)	OTHER RES. (2)	CORE (3)	OTHER RES. (4)	CORE (5)	OTHER RES. (6)	CORE (7)	OTHER RES. (8)	CORE (9)	OTHER RES. (10)	(1-10) (11)
Member states											
Canada	29 784	707	906	1 128	6 488	1 183	9 699	12 647	51 050	48 563	162 155
Cape Verde	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Central African Rep	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	200	0	0	205
Chad	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	500	0	0	500
Chile	850	11 119	0	0	5	0	76	0	0	100	12 150
China	2 930	6 588	90	0	400	0	1 100	0	1 167	0	12 275
Colombia	992	82 177	0	0	40	0	481	0	15	0	83 705
Comoros	0	180	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	180
Congo	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Costa Rica	234	2 049	0	58	4	0	0	0	0	9	2 354
Cote d'Ivoire	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Croatia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cuba	1 353	36	40	0	0	0	30	0	52	410	1 921
Cyprus	0	0	6	0	0	0	1	0	0	13	20
Czech Republic	239	0	0	0	58	0	117	0	0	0	414
Dem Rep of the Congo	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dem People's Republic of Korea	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Denmark	76 330	4 291	8 717	2 707	33 842	914	26 375	9 724	28 515	15 316	206 731
Djibouti	1	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	4
Dominica	0	56	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	56
Dominican Republic	38	2 920	0	9	0	0	11	0	0	0	2 978
Ecuador	0	19 693	0	0	0	0	0	0	31	0	19 724
Egypt	355	5 359	3	0	89	0	39	0	372	0	6 217
El Salvador	0	21 729	0	0	0	0	25	0	470	0	22 224
Equatorial Guinea	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Eritrea	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Estonia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ethiopia	140	0	0	0	5	0	49	0	0	0	194
Fed. States of micronesia	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	3

	UNDP		UNDP admin. funds		UNFPA		UNICEF		WFP		TOTAL UN funds
	CORE (1)	OTHER RES. (2)	CORE (3)	OTHER RES. (4)	CORE (5)	OTHER RES. (6)	CORE (7)	OTHER RES. (8)	CORE (9)	OTHER RES. (10)	(1-10) (11)
Member states											
Fiji	49	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	49
Finland	11 888	2 009	1 422	562	14 539	0	13 187	1 569	10 170	5 768	61 114
France	13 606	(816)	1 648	497	676	0	7 993	874	2 857	8 824	36 159
Gabon	0	1 545	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1 545
Gambia	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	5
Georgia	0	1 500	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1 500
Germany	69 380	71	2 239	826	24 283	568	5 787	614	21 451	42 318	167 537
Ghana	40	170	10	0	5	0	5	0	55	0	285
Greece	788	0	4	0	0	0	200	10	0	0	1 002
Grenada	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Guatemala	0	21 958	0	0	0	0	0	0	391	0	22 349
Guinea	0	44	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	44
Guinea-Bissau	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Guyana	14	429	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	444
Haiti	0	929	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	929
Honduras	45	10 370	1	0	0	9	0	0	6	0	10 431
Hungary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	52	0	52
Iceland	768	0	68	0	7	0	243	0	0	4	1 090
India	4 332	28	41	3	249	0	1 732	0	28	269	6 682
Indonesia	1 155	3 327	15	0	174	20	315	0	193	0	5 199
Iran, Islamic Republic	0	159	0	0	0	0	44	0	0	0	203
Iraq	0	234	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	234
Ireland	2 957	660	732	200	430	0	1 859	2 211	98	5 752	14 899
Israel	0	0	0	0	0	0	15	0	0	10	25
Italy	19 554	33	603	2 753	1 450	1 771	13 372	4 914	3 885	3 187	51 522
Jamaica	0	351	0	0	0	90	0	0	50	0	491
Japan	99 271	5 457	2 300	3 600	91 980	0	28 000	3 030	18 484	88 283	340 405
Jordan	270	416	0	0	48	0	14	0	0	0	748
Kazakhstan	0	337	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	337
Kenya	0	500	0	0	13	19	0	0	0	0	500

	UNDP		UNDP admin. funds		UNFPA		UNICEF		WFP		TOTAL UN funds
	CORE (1)	OTHER RES. (2)	CORE (3)	OTHER RES. (4)	CORE (5)	OTHER RES. (6)	CORE (7)	OTHER RES. (8)	CORE (9)	OTHER RES. (10)	(1-10) (11)
Member states											
Kuwait	570	4 100	0	0	0	0	200	0	0	0	4 870
Kyrgyzstan	0	1 275	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1 275
Lao People's Democratic Rep.	0	0	0	0	0	8	5	0	0	0	13
Latvia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lebanon	15	2 102	6	0	3	162	8	86	3	0	2 385
Lesotho	24	188	4	0	1	0	0	62	0	0	279
Liberia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Liechtenstein	7	0	6	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	16
Lithuania	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Luxembourg	431	86	287	521	280	255	374	1 271	0	0	3 499
Madagascar	23	2	2	0	13	0	1	0	0	0	41
Malawi	0	199	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	202
Malaysia	385	810	0	0	0	0	84	0	0	0	1 279
Maldives	0	259	4	0	2	0	5	0	0	0	270
Mali	12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12
Malta	149	77	1	0	1	0	4	0	0	0	232
Marshall Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Mauritania	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	10
Mauritius	51	22	0	0	5	0	12	0	0	0	90
Mexico	1 000	2 965	10	158	90	0	204	0	120	0	4 547
Monaco	13	0	4	0	0	0	16	0	0	0	33
Mongolia	0	100	0	0	0	0	10	0	0	0	110
Morocco	17	1 103	15	0	12	0	75	0	308	1	1 531
Mozambique	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	65	65
Myanmar	6	0	0	0	0	0	267	0	0	0	273
Namibia	1	419	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	422
Nepal	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	153	159
Netherlands	87 481	18 987	12 712	4 683	44 376	5 818	28 900	25 627	27 854	19 848	276 286

	UNDP		UNDP admin. funds		UNFPA		UNICEF		WFP		TOTAL UN funds
	CORE (1)	OTHER RES. (2)	CORE (3)	OTHER RES. (4)	CORE (5)	OTHER RES. (6)	CORE (7)	OTHER RES. (8)	CORE (9)	OTHER RES. (10)	(1-10) (11)
Member states											
New Zealand	3 034	273	310	123	822	0	828	1 795	345	402	7 932
Nicaragua	0	3 412	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3 412
Niger	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nigeria	0	4 772	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	274	5 046
Norway	75 820	11 875	5 759	4 768	28 269	6 897	39 045	23 363	30 007	4 326	230 129
Oman	0	0	0	0	0	0	50	0	0	0	50
Pakistan	612	90	26	0	454	0	143	0	220	0	1 545
Palau	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Panama	149	90 957	5	0	13	0	0	100	1	0	91 225
Papua New Guinea	0	2 764	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2 764
Paraguay	0	14 172	0	0	0	0	6	28	0	0	14 208
Peru	0	77 763	0	0	0	0	30	0	0	0	77 793
Philippines	628	116	0	0	76	0	205	0	0	20	1 045
Poland	210	719	1	0	19	0	0	0	0	0	949
Portugal	1 200	113	0	500	50	0	100	25	50	0	2 038
Qatar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2
Republic of Korea	3 000	2 794	62	225	525	0	1 800	600	540	18 510	28 056
Republic of Moldova	0	256	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	256
Romania	44	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	47
Russian Federation	450	0	0	0	150	0	500	0	0	0	1 100
Rwanda	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Samoa	0	0	1	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	4
San Marino	0	0	0	0	0	0	12	0	0	0	12
Sao Tome and Principe	0	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100
Saudi Arabia	2 000	8 833	0	0	30	0	1 000	0	4 437	(9)	16 291
Senegal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Seychelles	2	18	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	21
Sierra Leone	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Singapore	255	0	20	0	0	0	40	0	0	0	315
Slovak Republic	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15	0	15

	UNDP		UNDP admin. funds		UNFPA		UNICEF		WFP		TOTAL UN funds
	OTHER RES.		CORE (3)	OTHER RES. (4)	OTHER RES.		OTHER RES.		OTHER RES.		
	CORE (1)	(2)			CORE (5)	(6)	CORE (7)	(8)	CORE (9)	(10)	
(1-10)	(11)										
Member states											
Slovenia	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	3
Solomon Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Somalia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
South Africa	0	0	0	0	0	0	41	0	0	0	41
Spain	5 800	215	52	79	408	370	1 702	0	(1 230)	5 384	12 780
Sri Lanka	1 035	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	21	0	1 057
St. Kitts and Nevis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
St. Lucia	6	0	0	0	1	0	3	0	0	0	10
St. Vincent and the Grenadi	0	65	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	65
Sudan	0	6	0	118	0	0	0	61	0	0	185
Suriname	0	507	0	0	0	0	0	250	0	0	757
Swaziland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sweden	61 162	13 224	5 901	2 490	15 177	1 153	37 353	33 777	3 093	32 212	205 542
Syrian Arab Republic	22	869	1	0	2	260	0	0	33	0	1 187
Tajikistan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Thailand	1 081	0	9	0	0	0	259	0	0	20	1 369
The former Yugoslav Rep.	0	0	0	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	20
Togo	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Trinidad And Tobago	148	0	0	0	5	0	2	0	0	0	155
Tunisia	203	473	17	0	26	0	65	0	92	0	876
Turkey	973	1 179	60	0	169	0	120	0	0	0	2 501
Turkmenistan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Uganda	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ukraine	0	521	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	522
United Arab Emirates	300	3 432	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3 732
United Kingdom	38 851	1 103	250	779	23 154	2 846	13 745	21 607	10 769	23 353	136 457
United Rep of Tanzania	0	5	0	0	0	0	4	0	5	0	14
United States	72 350	2 613	1 187	1 219	37 136	0	100 000	65 097	101 342	250 212	631 156

	UNDP		UNDP admin. funds		UNFPA		UNICEF		WFP		TOTAL UN funds
	CORE (1)	OTHER RES. (2)	CORE (3)	OTHER RES. (4)	CORE (5)	OTHER RES. (6)	CORE (7)	OTHER RES. (8)	CORE (9)	OTHER RES. (10)	(1-10) (11)
Member states											
Uruguay	0	26 591	0	0	35	0	30	0	0	0	26 656
Uzbekistan	0	374	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	374
Vanuatu	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	5
Venezuela	0	25 747	0	0	6	0	109	0	0	0	25 862
Viet Nam	26	0	0	0	3	0	13	0	56	0	98
Yemen	40	189	8	0	10	0	0	0	0	0	247
Yugoslavia	0	181	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	181
Zaire	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Zambia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	205	0	0	205
Zimbabwe	0	0	0	0	0	20	0	0	27	52	99
Total member states	727 906	911 927	48 562	27 672	330 060	23 155	345 743	222 041	342 346	648 156	3 627 568
Non-member states											
Anguilla	0	31	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	31
Aruba	0	554	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	554
Bermuda	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
British Virgin Islands	0	115	0	0	0	0	19	0	0	0	134
Cayman Islands	0	218	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	222
Cook Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
French Guiana	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
French Polynesia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Guadeloupe	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Guam	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Holy See	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hong Kong	37	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	5
Kiribati	0	0	0	0	0	0	16	0	0	0	53
Macau	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Martinique	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

	UNDP		UNDP admin. funds		UNFPA		UNICEF		WFP		TOTAL UN funds
	CORE (1)	OTHER RES. (2)	CORE (3)	OTHER RES. (4)	CORE (5)	OTHER RES. (6)	CORE (7)	OTHER RES. (8)	CORE (9)	OTHER RES. (10)	
Non-member states											
Montserrat	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nauru	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Netherlands Antilles	0	447	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	447
Niue	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Reunion	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
St. Helena	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Switzerland	38 621	1 540	2 548	583	6 897	0	11 724	1 207	10 610	7 169	80 899
Tokelau	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tonga	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10
Turks and Caicos Is	0	0	0	0	2	3	0	0	0	0	5
Tuvalu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	13 773	13 781
Total non-members	38 672	2 905	2 548	583	6 904	3	11 759	1 207	10 619	20 942	96 142
Total all countries	766 578	914 832	51 110	28 255	336 964	23 158	357 502	223 248	352 965	669 098	3 723 710
Other UN funds	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	83 875
AGFUND	0	40	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	40
EEC	0	3 012	0	704	0	5 359	0	18 144	(4 197)	195 043	218 065
Other inter-govt.	0	300	0	43	0	0	0	781	0	0	1 124
Non govt.	0	3 356	0	2 712	0	644	0	0	0	0	6 712
Total, inter-govt./ non-govt. org.	0	6 708	0	3 459	0	6 003	0	18 925	(4 197)	195 043	309 816
NEC	0	8 744	0	200	0	3 404	172	(11 731)	0	0	789
Subtotal	766 578	930 284	51 110	31 914	336 964	32 565	357 674	230 442	348 768	864 141	4 034 315

**Table A-3. Contributions for operational activities
of the United Nations system by donor, 1997
(Thousands of US dollars)**

	Total UN funds A-2 (col.11) (1)	Other UN funds (2)	XB contrib. to spec. agencies (3)	Total (1-3) (4)	Memo Item IFAD (5)	Govern. Self- support (6)
Member States						
Afghanistan	0	0	0	0	0	0
Albania	0	0	0	0	0	0
Algeria	1 373	0	413	1 786	4 706	406
Andorra	25	0	0	25	0	0
Angola	0	0	302	302	0	300
Antigua and Barbuda	0	0	0	0	0	0
Argentina	148 291	779	3 416	152 486	0	3 908
Armenia	12	170	8	190	0	170
Australia	93 372	706	15 430	109 508	7 947	0
Austria	19 536	464	4 249	24 249	3 316	0
Azerbaijan	0	0	11	11	0	11
Bahamas	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bahrain	304	0	361	665	0	0
Bangladesh	1 094	16	(15)	1 095	346	(21)
Barbados	11	0	2	13	0	0
Belarus	121	0	51	172	0	2
Belgium	45 568	877	11 774	58 219	3 781	0
Belize	0	0	17	17	0	0
Benin	30	0	35	65	0	0
Bhutan	17	1	0	18	0	0
Bolivia	7 111	0	935	8 046	0	935
Bosnia and Herzegovina	0	0	0	0	0	0
Botswana	7 184	7	213	7 404	25	213
Brazil	209 162	1 145	11 929	222 236	9 051	12 723
Brunei Darussalam	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bulgaria	37	25	8	70	0	0
Burkina Faso	19	2	0	21	0	0
Burundi	33	0	(6)	27	0	(6)
Cambodia	0	0	0	0	0	0
Cameroon	37	25	3 304	3 366	0	397
Canada	162 155	316	1 440	163 911	9 782	0
Cape Verde	0	0	609	609	15	580
Central African Rep	205	0	0	205	0	0
Chad	500	0	8	508	0	8
Chile	12 150	107	1 086	13 343	0	1
China	12 275	910	1 601	14 786	1 840	405
Colombia	83 705	74	1 306	85 085	0	1 353
Comoros	180	0	0	180	0	0
Congo	0	0	0	0	0	0
Costa Rica	2 354	68	2 492	4 914	0	2 414
Cote d'Ivoire	0	0	651	651	0	0
Croatia	0	10	7	17	0	0
Cuba	1 921	0	64	1 985	0	53
Cyprus	20	4	65	89	0	63

	Total UN funds A-2 (col.11) (1)	Other UN funds (2)	XB contrib. to spec. agencies (3)	Total (1-3) (4)	Memo item IFAD (5)	Govern. Self- support (6)
Member States						
Czech Republic	414	76	842	1 332	0	437
Dem Rep of the Congo	0	0	3	3	0	3
Dem People's Rep of Kore	0	0	10	10	0	0
Denmark	206 731	4 172	28 621	239 524	29 331	0
Djibouti	4	0	0	4	0	0
Dominica	56	0	26	82	0	26
Dominican Republic	2 978	0	1 430	4 408	0	1 426
Ecuador	19 724	0	427	20 151	0	425
Egypt	6 217	3	(797)	5 423	1 150	(803)
El Salvador	22 224	0	1	22 225	0	0
Equatorial Guinea	0	0	0	0	0	0
Eritrea	0	0	0	0	0	0
Estonia	0	0	2	2	0	0
Ethiopia	194	0	80	274	0	79
Fed.States of Micronesia	3	425	169	597	0	420
Fiji	49	10	10	69	0	9
Finland	61 114	359	4 918	66 391	2 514	0
France	36 159	3 125	6 642	45 926	12 926	497
Gabon	1 545	41	(1)	1 585	0	(1)
Gambia	5	0	0	5	6	0
Georgia	1 500	10	0	1 510	0	0
Germany	167 537	7 578	26 683	201 798	13 383	826
Ghana	285	50	117	452	0	44
Greece	1 002	10	1 158	2 170	0	0
Grenada	0	0	0	0	0	0
Guatemala	22 349	0	2	22 351	193	0
Guinea	44	0	334	378	0	333
Guinea-Bissau	0	0	0	0	0	0
Guyana	444	0	1	445	135	0
Haiti	929	0	11	940	0	11
Honduras	10 431	2	26	10 459	64	25
Hungary	52	42	111	205	0	(44)
Iceland	1 090	0	5	1 095	0	0
India	6 682	240	4 922	11 844	3 138	3 780
Indonesia	5 199	366	2 294	7 859	3 500	2 276
Iran, Islamic Republic	203	226	(368)	61	0	576
Iraq	234	0	(382)	(148)	0	(386)
Ireland	14 899	581	2 113	17 593	280	50
Israel	25	0	0	25	0	0
Italy	51 522	9 304	45 838	106 664	7 437	580
Jamaica	491	0	3	494	150	2
Japan	340 405	17 676	45 673	403 754	6 496	3 069
Jordan	748	0	12	760	0	10
Kazakhstan	337	0	0	337	0	0
Kenya	532	0	1	533	0	0

	Total UN funds A-2 (col.11) (1)	Other UN funds (2)	XB contrib. to spec. agencies (3)	Total (1-3) (4)	Memo item IFAD (5)	Govern. Self- support (6)
Member States						
Kuwait	4 870	0	147	5 017	17 271	137
Kyrgyzstan	1 275	0	0	1 275	0	0
Lao People's Dem Rep	13	0	1	14	0	0
Latvia	0	3	147	150	0	144
Lebanon	2 385	0	693	3 078	31	690
Lesotho	279	1	47	327	8	47
Liberia	0	0	0	0	0	0
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	0	0	1 474	1 474	5 400	1 429
Liechtenstein	16	0	0	16	0	0
Lithuania	0	8	73	81	0	70
Luxembourg	3 499	614	3 532	7 645	174	0
Madagascar	41	0	220	261	0	221
Malawi	202	0	2	204	0	2
Malaysia	1 279	65	148	1 492	0	7
Maldives	270	0	1	271	10	0
Mali	12	0	0	12	11	0
Malta	232	0	17	249	0	0
Marshall Islands	1	0	0	1	0	0
Mauritania	10	0	420	430	0	420
Mauritius	90	0	107	197	0	102
Mexico	4 547	25	87	4 659	0	24
Monaco	33	0	0	33	0	0
Mongolia	110	0	0	110	0	0
Morocco	1 531	19	762	2 312	0	758
Mozambique	65	0	3	68	0	2
Myanmar	273	0	3	276	0	0
Namibia	422	0	1 108	1 530	0	1 107
Nepal	159	0	5	164	0	5
Netherlands	276 286	10 029	86 842	373 157	10 961	739
New Zealand	7 932	108	499	8 539	2 235	0
Nicaragua	3 412	0	0	3 412	0	0
Niger	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nigeria	5 046	9	527	5 582	988	516
Norway	230 129	1 858	36 470	268 457	6 209	0
Oman	50	216	543	809	0	739
Pakistan	1 545	25	413	1 983	324	336
Palau	0	0	0	0	0	0
Panama	91 225	1	476	91 702	0	475
Papua New Guinea	2 764	0	0	2 764	0	0
Paraguay	14 206	1	51	14 258	0	51
Peru	77 793	0	1 723	79 516	200	1 718
Philippines	1 045	184	1 496	2 725	167	1 642
Poland	949	42	1 007	1 998	0	863
Portugal	2 038	0	487	2 525	625	23
Qatar	2	0	377	379	3 709	137

	Total UN funds A-2 (col.11) (1)	Other UN funds (2)	XB contrib. to spec. agencies (3)	Total (1-3) (4)	Memo Item IFAD (5)	Govern. Self- support (6)
Member States						
Republic of Korea	28 056	1 877	2 161	32 094	1 740	682
Republic of Moldova	256	0	0	256	0	0
Romania	47	65	11	123	0	0
Russian Federation	1 100	60	174	1 334	0	76
Rwanda	0	0	58	58	0	0
Samoa	4	0	0	4	15	0
San Marino	12	0	0	12	0	0
Sao Tome and Principe	100	0	0	100	0	0
Saudi Arabia	16 291	0	14 455	30 746	5 866	11 729
Senegal	0	91	54	145	0	0
Seychelles	21	15	0	36	0	0
Sierra Leone	0	0	562	562	0	562
Singapore	315	0	0	315	0	0
Slovak Republic	15	31	141	187	0	0
Slovenia	3	0	5	8	0	0
Solomon Islands	0	0	2	2	0	0
Somalia	0	0	2 324	2 324	0	2 324
South Africa	41	17	11	69	500	17
Spain	12 780	722	7 598	21 100	1 460	138
Sri Lanka	1 057	227	49	1 333	0	201
St. Kitts and Nevis	0	0	0	0	0	0
St. Lucia	10	0	2	12	10	0
St Vincent & the Grenadine	65	0	0	65	0	0
Sudan	185	0	35	220	199	33
Suriname	757	0	(23)	734	0	(23)
Swaziland	0	0	0	0	26	0
Sweden	205 542	1 616	24 539	231 697	27 144	274
Syrian Arab Republic	1 187	0	147	1 334	0	52
Tajikistan	0	0	0	0	0	0
Thailand	1 369	101	425	1 895	0	295
The former Yugoslav Rep.	20	0	0	20	0	0
Togo	0	0	0	0	0	0
Trinidad And Tobago	155	10	18	183	0	17
Tunisia	876	20	9	905	0	4
Turkey	2 501	271	1 428	4 200	2 000	387
Turkmenistan	0	0	0	0	0	0
Uganda	0	70	306	376	0	376
Ukraine	522	0	2	524	0	0
United Arab Emirates	3 732	0	636	4 368	4 512	31
United Kingdom	136 457	532	26 022	163 011	10 352	17
United Rep of Tanzania	14	0	2 685	2 699	25	791
United States	631 156	586	43 138	674 880	13 430	71
Uruguay	26 656	71	307	27 034	0	295
Uzbekistan	374	0	0	374	0	0
Vanuatu	5	1	0	6	0	0

	Total UN funds A-2 (col.11) (1)	Other UN funds (2)	XB contrib. to spec. agencies (3)	Total (1-3) (4)	Memo Item IFAD (5)	Govern. Self- support (6)
Member States						
Venezuela	25 862	3	7	25 872	5 602	0
Viet Nam	98	3	4	105	0	(2)
Yemen	247	0	3 231	3 478	189	3 227
Yugoslavia	181	6	0	187	0	0
Zaire	0	0	0	0	0	0
Zambia	205	0	641	846	0	641
Zimbabwe	99	0	195	294	0	192
Total member states	3 627 568	69 605	503 970	4 200 603	242 905	72 396
Non-member states						
Anguilla	31	0	0	31	0	0
Aruba	554	0	0	554	0	0
Bermuda	0	0	0	0	0	0
British Virgin Islands	134	0	67	201	0	0
Cayman Islands	222	0	0	222	5	0
Cook Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0
French Guiana	0	0	272	272	0	0
French Polynesia	0	0	0	0	0	0
Guadeloupe	0	0	0	0	0	0
Guam	0	0	0	0	0	0
Holy See	5	0	0	5	0	0
Hong Kong	53	130	0	183	0	0
Kiribati	0	0	0	0	0	0
Macau	0	116	33	149	0	33
Martinique	0	0	0	0	0	0
Montserrat	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nauru	0	0	0	0	0	0
Netherlands Antilles	447	0	22	469	0	0
New Caledonia	0	0	0	0	0	0
Niue	1	0	0	1	0	0
Reunion	0	0	0	0	0	0
St. Helena	0	0	0	0	0	0
Switzerland	80 899	3 835	16 878	101 612	16 520	148
Tokelau	0	148	0	148	0	0
Tonga	10	0	0	10	30	0
Turks and Caicos Islands	5	0	0	5	0	0
Tuvalu	0	0	0	0	0	0
Others	13 781	3	44 058	57 842	0	24
Total Non-member	98 142	4 232	61 330	161 704	16 555	205
Total all countries	3 723 710	73 837	565 300	4 362 847	259 460	72 601

	Total UN funds A-2 (col.11) (1)	Other UN funds (2)	XB contrib. to spec. agencies (3)	Total (1-3) (4)	Memo Item IFAD (5)	Govern. Self- support (6)
Assessed contrib. spec. agencies' regular budgets	0	0	0	402 638	0	0
AGFUND	40	0	0	40	0	0
EEC	218 065	0	0	218 065	0	0
Other inter-govt.	1 124	4 622	28 342	34 088	0	0
Non govt.	6 712	3 640	76 931	87 283	0	0
CGO cost operations	...				0	0
Total, inter-govt/ non-govt. organizations	225 941	8 262	105 273	339 476	0	0
NEC	789	1 776	24 950	27 515	0	18 258
Subtotal	3 950 440	83 875	695 623	5 132 476	259 460	90 859

**Table A-4. Extrabudgetary contributions for operational activities
by specialized and technical agencies, 1997
(Thousands of US dollars)**

	WHO	FAO	UNIDO	ILO	UNESCO	ITC	IAEA	Other	Total
Australia	8 048	6 711	24	405	73	0	156	13	15 430
Austria	41	102	3 795	0	278	0	3	30	4 249
Belgium	2 170	6 716	678	1 919	191	0	100	0	11 774
Canada	(139)	389	1	115	211	728	16	121	1 440
Denmark	6 154	3 116	669	11 483	5 802	1 332	0	65	28 621
Finland	1 450	1 421	7	506	1 135	406	7	(14)	4 918
France	1 025	1 852	635	806	1 110	258	632	324	6 642
Germany	3 710	1 462	2 901	10 628	6 492	783	46	661	26 683
Italy	13 938	0	3 774	2 899	24 787	431	1	(4)	45 826
Japan	19 532	9 298	5 743	2 868	6 856	180	853	274	45 604
Netherlands	19 605	44 289	2 121	11 883	7 467	1 576	1	(120)	86 822
Norway	18 154	4 057	85	7 274	4 406	274	0	2 222	36 472
Saudi Arabia	2 333	239	118	0	26	0	0	10	2 726
Sweden	8 846	6 636	238	2 421	3 323	746	4	2 325	24 539
Switzerland	7 623	1 355	3 017	2 081	781	1 593	7	411	16 868
United Kingdom	24 765	342	60	86	373	0	323	60	26 009
United States	36 716	2 092	0	1 210	0	0	3 049	0	43 067
other countries	28 904	51 722	8 192	11 189	7 551	335	2 055	27 662	137 610
Total countries	202 875	141 799	32 058	67 773	70 862	8 640	7 253	34 040	585 300
Multilateral non United Nations system	5 362	16 971	122	382	1 592	650	42	3 221	28 342
Non-governmental organizations	66 311	244	915	479	6 284	0	0	2 698	76 931
Total multilateral and non-governmental organizations	71 673	17 215	1 037	861	7 876	650	42	5 919	105 273
Not elsewhere classified	21 290	0	1 887	0	171	50	0	1 552	24 950
Grand total	295 838	169 014	34 982	68 634	78 909	9 340	7 295	41 511	695 523

**Table A-5. Extrabudgetary contributions for operational activities
of specialized agencies: Overview by donor, 1993-1997
(Thousands of US dollars)**

	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
Australia	5 223	6 855	14 633	13 506	15 430
Austria	4 930	4 997	3 177	3 521	4 249
Belgium	14 790	10 590	16 433	16 176	11 774
Canada	10 898	7 091	6 011	3 700	1 440
Denmark	41 189	35 987	26 570	36 233	28 621
Finland	8 207	4 828	4 215	4 053	4 918
France	13 824	15 893	10 393	9 597	6 642
Germany	33 447	30 283	27 890	28 539	26 683
Italy	56 037	62 267	37 968	46 795	45 826
Japan	44 909	46 501	55 094	38 028	45 604
Netherlands	92 877	85 006	89 091	78 429	86 822
Norway	33 252	29 753	29 559	35 016	36 472
Saudi Arabia	14 093	11 820	6 933	2 705	2 726
Sweden	52 898	33 279	20 613	17 867	24 539
Switzerland	21 609	20 845	19 612	15 350	16 868
United Kingdom	23 220	22 713	45 595	26 426	26 009
United States of America	72 797	51 388	45 288	34 741	43 067
Other countries	68 305	73 651	97 174	130 492	137 610
Total	612 505	553 747	556 249	541 174	565 300
Multilateral non-United Nations system	58 988	58 450	25 608	26 801	28 342
Non-governmental organizations	35 048	38 734	58 733	75 047	76 931
Total inter/non-governmental	94 036	97 184	84 341	101 848	105 273
Not elsewhere classified	0	316	5 383	3 492	24 950
Grand total	706 541	651 247	645 973	646 514	695 523

**Table A-6. Extrabudgetary contributions for operational activities
by specialized and technical agencies:
Overview by agency, 1993-1997
(Thousands of US dollars)**

	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
WHO	268 999	244 212	270 929	252 534	295 838
FAO	198 651	156 051	157 964	149 802	159 014
UNIDO	50 968	79 787	40 781	36 559	34 982
ILO	68 165	62 032	58 893	59 667	68 634
UNESCO	61 706	54 511	46 647	67 770	78 909
ITC	17 225	13 205	12 512	18 155	9 340
IAEA	7 223	7 295	7 253	7 880	7 295
Other	33 604	33 838	45 611	50 655	39 959
Not elsewhere classified	0	316	5 383	3 492	1 552
Grand total	706 541	651 247	645 973	646 514	695 523

Table B-1. Expenditures on operational activities of the United Nations system: Overview, 1993-1997

(Millions of current US dollars)

	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997
DEVELOPMENT GRANTS					
1. Financed by UNDP a/	1 031.0	1 036.5	1 014.2	1 231.0	1528.7
2. Financed by UNDP-administered funds	173.4	209.8	243.2	263.2	271.9
3. Financed by UNFPA	134.3	201.4	231.1	216.5	214.4
4. Financed by UNICEF	803.7	800.6	803.3	683.7	672.6
5. Financed by WFP b/	1 487.7	1 395.1	1 097.1	1 066.3	1081.2
6. Financed by specialized agencies and other organization from regular budgets c/	345.8	280.3	585.1	269.5	402.6
7. Financed by specialized agencies and other organizations from extrabudgetary sources d/	891.9	688.4	830.1	530.8	603.8
Grand total	4 867.8	4 612.1	4 804.1	4 261.0	4 775.2
CONCESSIONAL LOANS					
8. Disbursements by IFAD	160.8	188.5	165.3	259.3	...
MEMO ITEMS					
SUPPLEMENTARY ITEMS					
UNOPS management service agreements e/	121.0	143.8	136.9	157.9	...
EXPLANATORY ITEMS					
"Self-supporting" expenditures f/	73.1	76.2	84.0	69.8	70.0

Source: See table A-1. For definition of terms, see the note on statistical information.

a/ I.e., UNDP central resources, including expenditures financed from government cost-sharing contributions.

b/ Includes extrabudgetary expenditures and WFP project expenditures for development activities and emergency operations. Of the latter, most was financed from the International Emergency Food Reserve and the remainder from WFP general resources.

c/ The major share of such expenditures is financed by WHO.

d/ I.e., from funds not elsewhere specified in the table. Starting in 1993 it includes UNEP extrabudgetary expenditures.

Also included are expenditures financed from government "self-supporting" contributions, as noted in memo items.

e/ Represents services engaged by Governments receiving loans and credits from international development banks or resources from bilateral donors.

f/ The amounts of recipients governments' own resources spent, which are included above in the figures for line 7 (extrabudgetary) are here separated out for reference.

Table B-2. Expenditures on operational activities of the United Nations system by recipient country or region, 1997: (development grants and loans from IFAD)
(Thousands of US dollars)

	UNDP	UNDP- admin. funds	UNFPA	UNICEF	WFP	Special Regula. budgets	of agencies extra- budgetary	Total develop. grants (1-7) (8)	Memo Items	
									IFAD	Self- support. expend. (10)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Developing member states										
Afghanistan	18 495	523	10	10 125	50 556	4 114	2 008	85 831	...	349
Albania	807	5	242	2 442	3 534	529	2 116	9 675	...	0
Algeria	1 212	18	666	2 049	976	1 737	2 883	9 541	...	679
Andorra	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	...	0
Angola	8 182	7 290	2 060	14 927	59 695	1 296	2 286	95 736	...	172
Antigua and Barbuda	192	26	0	0	0	122	28	368	...	0
Argentina	122 707	2 077	61	3 891	0	2 363	2 788	133 887	...	2 261
Azerbaijan	4 453	0	709	2 804	3 472	148	891	12 477	...	9
Bahamas	15	0	0	0	0	618	29	662	...	23
Bahrain	316	8	27	0	0	276	16	643	...	0
Bangladesh	10 247	1 480	6 752	23 338	60 450	5 708	10 259	118 234	...	85
Barbados	242	157	38	0	0	314	226	977	...	0
Belize	173	454	66	777	0	434	13	1 917	...	3
Benin	5 558	1 119	2 944	2 969	4 374	1 685	471	19 120	...	82
Bhutan	3 105	3 668	1 076	1 914	1 933	1 774	707	14 177	...	350
Bolivia	6 418	1 368	2 185	9 696	10 943	1 976	5 124	37 710	...	909
Botswana	3 216	265	911	951	(1)	975	323	6 640	...	140
Brazil	196 075	4 517	2 162	20 106	(11)	3 470	19 390	245 709	...	17 457
Brunei Darussalam	0	0	0	0	0	22	0	22	...	0
Bulgaria	1 237	165	314	75	(15)	514	291	2 581	...	0
Burkina Faso	5 474	1 573	2 098	4 524	5 603	1 913	713	21 898	...	13
Burundi	7 166	161	1 419	8 534	323	1 993	1 782	21 378	...	0
Cambodia	24 383	13 530	3 918	11 511	14 212	2 951	5 188	75 693	...	0
Cameroon	722	134	1 875	2 105	805	1 340	928	7 909	...	231
Cape Verde	870	393	886	958	2 947	1 368	1 812	9 234	...	421
Central African Republic	3 523	1 232	919	1 526	1 114	1 491	159	9 984	...	11
Chad	3 981	610	1 352	3 742	6 221	1 376	482	17 764	...	0
Chile	10 268	403	136	743	0	1 818	413	13 781	...	(3)
China	33 598	9 547	53	20 467	38 152	6 334	15 484	123 636	...	824
Colombia	77 529	3 290	764	2 569	69	2 238	2 018	88 477	...	1 025
Comoros	1 403	718	580	642	(130)	1 254	64	4 531	...	0
Congo	164	31	258	1 376	(71)	1 165	312	3 235	...	167

	UNDP	UNDP- admin. funds	UNFPA	UNICEF	WFP	Specialized agencies		Total develop. grants (1-7) (8)	Memo items	
						Regular budgets	extra- budgetary		IFAD	Self- support. expend. (10)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Developing member states										
Costa Rica	2 627	3 870	260	955	5	1 565	2 375	11 657	...	133
Côte d'Ivoire	2 036	586	1 845	2 634	3 097	1 600	519	12 317	...	15
Cuba	1 530	470	911	1 763	7 338	2 465	273	14 750	...	14
Cyprus	83	7	0	0	0	606	8	704	...	1
Czech Republic	388	0	0	0	0	243	485	1 116	...	74
Dem. Republic of the Congo	15 262	2	140	14 571	(3 816)	2 167	43	28 369	...	0
Dem. People's Rep. of Korea	5 604	292	2 324	6 865	104 662	3 235	2 672	125 654	...	5
Djibouti	863	607	362	988	2 272	1 254	25	6 371	...	0
Dominica	47	57	1	0	0	148	62	315	...	0
Dominican Republic	4 080	1 078	1 481	1 358	1 837	1 486	56	11 386	...	5
Ecuador	17 247	121	1 603	3 858	1 811	1 584	3 514	29 738	...	47
Egypt	14 446	476	3 143	5 601	6 196	3 271	5 359	38 492	...	335
El Salvador	21 235	2 670	970	1 419	1 459	858	1 492	30 103	...	681
Equatorial Guinea	909	129	1 006	1 065	(273)	796	454	4 086	...	0
Eritrea	6 665	1 009	1 122	6 246	(2 360)	1 382	1 598	15 662	...	0
Ethiopia	25 558	1 863	5 794	14 770	83 490	2 400	1 356	135 231	...	0
Fed. States of Micronesia	143	14	183	0	0	256	351	947	...	203
Fiji	343	80	253	0	0	1 517	192	2 385	...	278
Gabon	768	341	426	556	0	1 151	267	3 509	...	36
Gambia	3 357	852	647	1 670	2 068	1 632	1 423	11 649	...	40
Ghana	6 467	265	1 922	6 188	1 054	1 895	1 297	19 088	...	31
Greece	0	0	0	0	0	138	83	221	...	(10)
Grenada	42	0	60	0	0	99	0	201	...	81
Guatemala	30 383	2 844	568	3 240	6 756	745	1 765	46 301	...	0
Guinea	4 062	791	966	3 175	(164)	1 631	491	10 952	...	0
Guinea-Bissau	2 656	245	596	2 515	1 697	1 170	636	9 515	...	24
Guyana	1 192	691	22	903	1 043	708	116	4 675	...	(4)
Haiti	20 085	3 227	1 736	3 969	4 676	1 294	3 532	38 519	...	0
Honduras	10 811	589	1 492	2 592	3 969	611	2 318	22 382	...	11
Hungary	246	0	0	0	0	482	350	1 078	...	157
India	17 475	6 334	8 765	52 917	23 818	7 766	5 214	122 289	...	0
Indonesia	10 880	505	2 291	14 562	(2)	6 588	3 482	38 304	...	2 865
Iran, Islamic Republic of	1 783	64	1 791	1 698	3 735	3 032	3 669	15 772	...	1 932
Iraq	12 777	2	140	17 940	37 605	2 460	37 844	108 768	...	365
									...	0

	UNDP	UNDP- admin. funds	UNFPA	UNICEF	WFP	Specialized agencies		Total develop. grants (1-7)	Memo items	
						Regular budgets	extra- budgetary		IFAD	Self- support. expend. (10)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Developing member states										
Jamaica	1 215	650	290	1 026	1 462	1 257	666	6 566	...	0
Jordan	1 015	1 712	1 138	1 271	4 769	1 706	2 320	13 931	...	2
Kazakhstan	1 929	247	263	1 551	0	1 096	528	5 614	...	0
Kenya	6 528	220	2 039	5 770	30 962	2 392	1 239	49 150	...	1
Kuwait	995	0	0	0	0	234	328	1 555	...	230
Kyrgyzstan	3 668	399	1 069	1 252	1	195	187	6 771	...	0
Lao People's Dem. Rep.	9 864	1 739	429	3 322	11 988	1 291	1 857	30 490	...	0
Lebanon	5 306	342	298	2 262	0	1 672	1 154	11 034	...	0
Lesotho	4 914	675	690	1 167	3 423	1 229	596	12 694	...	660
Liberia	9 783	82	62	8 535	19 731	2 083	663	40 939	...	68
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	2 428	12	11	0	0	706	3 256	6 413	...	0
Madagascar	5 784	334	1 669	4 702	2 809	2 733	3 162	21 193	...	3 116
Malawi	11 030	1 460	2 826	6 670	953	1 921	124	24 984	...	511
Malaysia	1 533	3 652	175	628	0	1 555	87	7 630	...	0
Maldives	1 856	199	764	694	0	1 272	282	5 067	...	56
Mali	11 861	7 167	2 339	6 732	7 392	2 265	1 950	39 706	...	6
Malta	200	0	0	0	0	97	34	331	...	0
Marshall Islands	135	76	250	0	0	137	41	639	...	0
Mauritania	3 883	3 960	992	1 975	10 119	1 828	625	23 382	...	242
Mauritius	807	143	290	606	13	928	315	3 102	...	63
Mexico	3 877	4 951	1 792	4 338	(1)	1 559	1 687	18 203	...	10
Mongolia	4 592	642	855	1 014	0	2 245	967	10 315	...	0
Morocco	5 160	729	1 672	1 902	4 314	2 803	2 632	19 212	...	965
Mozambique	12 810	13 044	3 030	10 330	5 051	1 716	3 821	49 802	...	0
Myanmar	14 005	7	955	8 386	1 564	4 217	897	30 031	...	0
Namibia	739	252	1 409	2 694	(4)	2 013	2 230	9 333	...	664
Nepal	7 880	4 020	2 029	8 367	10 282	4 404	2 349	39 341	...	538
Nicaragua	7 095	1 191	2 715	3 403	6 931	910	2 872	25 117	...	55
Niger	4 306	1 676	2 160	4 541	8 224	1 948	4 102	26 957	...	38
Nigeria	32 583	442	2 887	13 187	(2)	2 892	2 378	54 367	...	67
Oman	0	5	66	788	0	778	469	2 106	...	546
Pakistan	9 659	1 061	4 568	12 460	16 379	3 718	2 796	50 641	...	464
Palau	0	0	0	0	0	95	0	95	...	467
Panama	80 636	791	345	772	792	1 505	365	85 206	...	0
										360

	UNDP	UNDP- admin. funds	UNFPA	UNICEF	WFP	Specialized agencies		Total develop. grants (1-7) (8)	Memo items	
						Regular budgets	extra- budgetary		IFAD	Self- support. expend. (10)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Developing member states										
Papua New Guinea	2 705	855	1 868	661	0	2 210	406	8 705	...	48
Paraguay	13 773	348	966	1 169	505	695	701	18 157	...	344
Peru	95 519	491	3 092	6 782	3 160	1 862	2 692	113 598	...	1 351
Philippines	7 150	667	6 115	8 810	2	1 885	5 404	30 033	...	1 729
Poland	1 616	2	226	0	0	1 179	1 055	4 078	...	25
Portugal	0	0	0	0	0	154	20	174	...	20
Qatar	108	0	0	0	0	184	569	861	...	299
Republic of Korea	1 800	9	0	0	0	1 642	185	3 636	...	123
Romania	1 587	216	502	1 609	0	800	1 639	6 353	...	0
Rwanda	12 364	16 732	1 487	18 321	144 992	2 757	2 265	198 918	...	0
Samoa	61	123	52	0	0	1 313	250	1 799	...	0
Sao Tome and Principe	1 074	733	477	669	226	1 209	99	4 487	...	42
Saudi Arabia	5 332	(1)	0	0	0	1 220	9 620	16 171	...	9 384
Senegal	2 826	1 437	3 061	3 865	2 404	1 798	6 175	21 566	...	16
Seychelles	249	97	101	50	0	893	2	1 392	...	0
Sierra Leone	3 154	736	268	3 269	11 086	1 428	1 497	21 438	...	655
Singapore	0	0	0	0	0	286	0	286	...	0
Solomon Islands	614	37	112	0	0	556	190	1 509	...	16
Somalia	15 105	270	596	12 955	8 986	3 231	1 096	42 239	...	0
South Africa	3 431	1 836	1 259	2 272	0	1 942	1 556	12 296	...	10
Sri Lanka	6 705	1 414	910	5 117	3 887	3 761	769	22 563	...	48
Saint Kitts and Nevis	25	7	0	0	0	332	7	371	...	0
Saint Lucia	73	0	5	0	0	145	21	244	...	15
Saint Vincent & the Grenadines	194	8	21	0	0	127	8	358	...	0
Sudan	8 607	2 474	1 792	13 867	32 357	3 511	1 280	63 888	...	81
Suriname	212	154	26	493	0	417	199	1 501	...	126
Swaziland	837	205	678	875	109	1 131	95	3 930	...	4
Syrian Arab Republic	3 101	348	2 215	913	10 520	2 315	3 091	22 503	...	57
Tajikistan	3 591	192	771	2 372	12 903	304	571	20 704	...	0
Thailand	4 196	2 532	1 472	4 368	908	3 679	1 091	18 246	...	302
The former Yugoslav	150	0	0	5 142	47 120	493	1 626	54 531	...	0
Togo	3 375	732	720	1 692	(17)	1 444	1 204	9 150	...	10
Trinidad and Tobago	262	60	0	0	0	610	302	1 234	...	19
Tunisia	1 510	88	673	1 024	2 798	1 741	836	8 670	...	26

	UNDP	UNDP- admin. funds	UNFPA	UNICEF	WFP	Specialized agencies		Total develop. grants (1-7)	Memo items	
						Regular budgets	extra- budgetary		IFAD	Self- support. expend. (10)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Developing member states										
Turkey	2 106	58	723	2 273	2	1 244	1 147	7 553	...	602
Turkmenistan	1 327	47	773	1 046	0	146	85	3 424	...	0
Uganda	17 062	1 894	3 018	18 716	31 345	2 809	3 171	78 015	...	412
United Arab Emirates	2 952	6	0	0	0	298	29	3 285	...	16
United Rep. of Tanzania	13 873	898	4 176	12 445	11 965	2 883	6 389	52 729	...	966
Uruguay	23 714	790	275	825	0	698	463	26 765	...	122
Uzbekistan	3 046	325	394	2 487	0	271	323	6 846	...	3
Vanuatu	212	129	90	0	0	674	74	1 179	...	0
Venezuela	17 849	1 125	464	1 627	0	1 608	197	22 870	...	25
Viet Nam	13 933	1 860	4 821	9 714	13 941	3 664	2 971	50 904	...	2
Yemen	8 599	2 060	2 226	3 420	10 279	2 836	5 646	35 066	...	3 848
Yugoslavia	63	16	0	0	0	8	147	234	...	0
Zaire	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	...	0
Zambia	9 498	1 984	2 631	7 181	1 956	2 475	2 460	28 185	...	455
Zimbabwe	5 717	2 300	1 792	4 929	0	2 106	1 373	18 217	...	29
total developing member states	1 383 215	183 017	168 226	610 082	1 055 720	237 923	280 508	3 918 691	...	62 886
Developing non- member states										
Anguilla	47	2	0	0	0	0	0	49	...	0
Aruba	480	0	0	0	0	0	0	480	...	0
Bermuda	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	...	0
British Virgin Islands	113	5	0	0	0	15	5	138	...	0
Cayman Islands	184	0	0	0	0	0	5	189	...	5
Cook Islands	23	(1)	77	0	0	443	1	543	...	0
French Guiana	0	0	0	0	0	36	0	36	...	0
French Polynesia	0	0	0	0	0	25	0	25	...	0
Guadeloupe	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	...	0
Guam	0	0	0	0	0	29	0	29	...	0
Hong Kong	19	0	0	0	0	44	0	63	...	0
Kiribati	323	104	65	0	0	482	89	1 063	...	0

	UNDP	UNDP- admin. funds	UNFPA	UNICEF	WFP	Specialized agencies		Total develop. grants (1-7)	Memo items	
						Regular budgets	extra- budgetary		IFAD	Self- support. expend. (10)
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Developing non-member states										
Macau	0	0	0	0	0	46	52	98	...	52
Marinique	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	...	0
Montserrat	202	1	0	0	0	0	1	204	...	0
Nauru	0	0	0	0	0	22	0	22	...	0
Netherlands Antilles	650	0	0	0	0	115	0	765	...	0
New Caledonia	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	...	0
Niue	61	54	18	0	0	75	54	262	...	0
Reunion	0	0	0	0	0	46	0	46	...	0
Saint Helena	247	0	0	0	0	28	0	275	...	0
Tokelau Islands	163	0	21	0	0	37	0	221	...	0
Tonga	40	0	53	0	0	851	94	1 038	...	94
Turks and Caicos Islands	2	0	0	0	0	13	0	15	...	0
Tuvalu	219	17	22	0	0	94	17	369	...	0
Total developing Non-member states	2 773	182	256	0	0	2 403	318	5 932	...	151
Total developing countries	1 385 988	183 199	168 482	610 082	1 055 720	240 326	280 826	3 924 623	...	63 037
Total other	27 009	5 097	2 505	22 490	8 472	8 649	10 220	84 442	...	1 561
Total all countries	1 412 997	188 296	170 987	632 572	1 064 192	248 975	291 046	4 009 065	...	64 598
Inter country										
Africa	0	12 502	4 742	1 983	0	29 221	33 595	82 043	...	(44)
Western Asia	0	483	1 514	190	0	12 787	4 265	19 239	...	214
Europe	0	2 493	1 184	0	0	20 449	32 719	56 845	...	117
Asia and the Pacific	0	9 934	3 579	6 005	0	23 727	36 415	79 660	...	(4)
Latin America	0	7 008	2 307	0	0	22 355	18 118	49 788	...	958
Global	24 715	8 132	0	6 338	0	14 280	118 416	171 881	...	3 788
Interregional	16 640	14 899	26 081	0	0	9 736	61 754	129 110	...	725

	UNDP (1)	UNDP- admin. funds (2)	UNFPA (3)	UNICEF (4)	WFP (5)	Specialized agencies		Total develop. grants (1-7) (8)	Memo items	
						Regular budgets (6)	extra- budgetary (7)		IFAD (9)	Self- support. expend. (10)
Total inter country	41 355	55 451	39 407	14 516	0	132 555	305 282	588 566	...	5 850
Not elsewhere classified	74 348	28 136	4 009	25 547	16 956	21 108	7 491	177 595	...	2
Grand total	1 528 700	271 883	214 403	672 635	1 081 148	402 638	603 819	4 775 226	...	70 450

Table B-3. Expenditures on operational activities of the United Nations system, regional summary, 1997
(Thousands of US dollars)

	UNDP (1)	UNDP- admin. funds (2)	UNFPA (3)	UNICEF (4)	WFP (5)	Regular budgets and extra- budgetary (6)	Total develop. grants (1-6) (7)	Memo items	
								IFAD (8)	Self- support. (9)
AFRICA									
Country	336 165	83 322	78 742	275 223	516 309	179 105	1 468 866	...	11 719
Regional	0	12 502	4 742	1 983	0	62 816	82 043	...	(44)
Subtotal	336 165	95 824	83 484	277 206	516 309	241 921	1 550 909	...	11 675
ASIA AND PACIFIC									
Country	231 994	56 598	57 811	220 733	372 853	159 215	1 099 204	...	10 833
Regional	0	9 934	3 579	6 005	0	60 142	79 660	...	(4)
Subtotal	231 994	66 532	61 390	226 738	372 853	219 357	1 178 864	...	10 829
AMERICAS									
Country	769 660	38 499	24 551	78 274	52 744	92 869	1 056 597	...	24 792
Regional	0	7 008	2 307	0	0	40 473	49 788	...	958
Subtotal	769 660	45 507	26 858	78 274	52 744	133 342	1 106 385	...	25 750
EUROPE									
Country	277 760	5006	2405	21 298	51 960	24 234	132 663	...	1262
Regional	0	2 493	1 184	0	0	53 168	56 845	...	117
Subtotal	27 760	7 499	3 589	21 298	51 960	77 402	189 508	...	1 379
WESTERN ASIA									
Country	48 233	33 007	10 013	32 480	73 663	82 233	279 629	...	15 994
Regional	0	483	1 514	190	0	17 052	19 239	...	214
Subtotal	48 233	33 490	11 527	32 670	73 663	99 285	298 868	...	16 208
Interregional, global other countries, 'and not elsewhere classified'								...	5 887
Grand total	1 528 700	271 833	214 403	672 835	1 081 148	1 006 457	4 775 176	...	70 349

* Including CIS states

Table B-4. Expenditures on grant-financed development activities by organization or agency of the United Nations system and other entities, 1997
(Thousands of US dollars)

	Total	UNDP	UNDP administered funds	UNFPA	UNICEF	WFP	Regular budget	Extra-budgetary funds
UNDDSMS	71 026	35 600	3 244	4 230	0	0	5 861	22 091
ECA	6 062	500	0	78	0	0	3 362	2 122
ECE	4 881	0	0	510	0	0	1 163	3 208
ECLAC	9 205	200	10	599	0	0	2 081	6 315
ESCAP	16 614	1 700	620	974	0	0	0	13 320
ESCWA	1 883	200	0	190	0	0	1 470	23
UNCHS	40 298	16 900	2 550	0	0	0	494	20 354
UNCTAD	19 707	3 800	0	0	0	0	430	15 477
Subtotal	169 676	58 900	6 424	6 581	0	0	14 861	82 910
FAO	239 284	32 900	1 771	809	0	0	42 532	161 272
IAEA	61 352	1 300	0	0	0	0	52 754	7 298
ICAO	62 440	40 700	0	0	0	0	0	21 740
ILO	98 428	24 600	154	2 200	0	0	17 749	53 725
IMF	3 699	3 300	399	0	0	0	0	0
IMO	15 767	0	1 601	0	0	0	2 150	12 016
ITC	11 387	2 800	0	0	0	0	0	8 587
ITU	5 856	2 600	0	0	0	0	2 180	1 076
WHO	385 407	12 100	76	9 330	0	0	235 083	128 818
WIPO	22 047	400	0	0	0	0	17 805	3 842
WMO	2 228	1 100	1 128	0	0	0	0	0
WTO	1 300	1 300	0	0	0	0	0	0
WORLD BANK/IDA	9 550	8 400	1 150	0	0	0	0	0
WFP	1 081 148	0	0	0	0	1 081 148	0	0
UNDP a/	342 724	201 300	141 239	185	0	0	0	0
UNESCO	66 951	9 600	0	3 333	0	0	8 563	45 455
UNFPA	104 279	0	0	104 279	0	0	0	0
UNICEF	672 831	0	93	103	672 635	0	0	0
UNIDO	85 296	14 000	1 347	(15)	0	0	6 997	62 967
UPU	3 801	400	0	0	0	0	1 964	1 437
Other b/	42 959	7 200	3 622	32 137	0	0	0	0
Government	1 250 589	1 095 800	99 328	55 461	0	0	0	0
NEC	36 227	10 000	13 551	0	0	0	0	12 676
Grand total	4 775 226	1 528 700	271 883	214 403	672 635	1 081 148	402 638	603 819

a/ Including UNITAR, UNRWA, UNOPS.

b/ Including (mostly for UNFPA), AfDB, AsDB and AFESD.

Table B-5. Expenditures on grant-financed development activities
of the United Nations system, by sector, 1997
(Thousands of US dollars)

ACC programme classification categories	Per- centage of total	Total	UNDP	UNDP administered funds	UNFPA	UNICEF	WFP	Regular budgets	Extra- budgetary funds
01 Political affairs	0.8	39 150	21 900	14 482	0	0	0	589	2 179
02 General development issues	15.6	752 636	572 700	23 256	0	114 522	0	7 880	34 278
03 General statistics	0.5	24 793	10 200	5 839	0	4 225	0	1 272	3 257
04 Natural resources	4.1	186 935	58 400	16 962	0	0	104 430	4 094	3 049
05 Energy	0.9	43 309	31 000	2 695	0	0	0	7 264	2 350
06 Agriculture, forestry and fisheries	9.4	414 916	112 400	10 999	0	0	72 503	52 034	166 980
07 Industry	3.1	142 683	74 100	2 414	0	0	0	8 158	58 011
08 Transport	2.4	112 409	62 600	4 644	0	0	4 074	2 335	38 756
09 Communications and information	1.2	49 443	27 500	(4)	0	9 199	0	5 202	7 546
10 Trade and development	1.3	50 448	21 800	7 631	0	0	0	1 001	20 014
11 Population	5.4	260 176	3 600	660	214 403	40 084	0	0	1 429
12 Human settlements	1.8	90 046	38 400	13 208	0	6 743	4 789	494	26 412
13 Health	19.1	921 855	134 700	10 284	0	332 735	60 140	251 487	132 309
14 Education	6.6	333 301	128 800	6 421	0	79 059	88 989	6 865	23 167
15 Employment	1.6	86 133	37 800	931	0	0	0	11 790	35 612
16 Humanitarian assistance	17.3	833 198	55 900	25 150	0	14 071	733 001	1 837	3 239
17 Social development	3.8	179 823	67 700	22 994	0	69 826	0	3 197	15 806
18 Culture	0.4	20 417	2 800	2	0	0	0	6 459	11 156
19 Science and technology	0.8	42 873	9 100	456	0	0	0	24 215	9 102
20 Environment	3.6	175 384	55 700	102 859	0	2 171	0	5 615	9 039
21 Unspecified	0.3	15 800	1 600	0	0	0	13 222	850	128
TOTAL	100	4 775 226	1 528 700	271 883	214 403	672 635	1 081 148	402 638	603 819

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**Table B-6. United Nations system: expenditures on operational activities
for development in the least developed countries
1995 to 1997 by source of funding**

Source of funds	Millions of dollars			% of total allotted to least developed countries		
	1995	1996	1997	1995	1996	1997
UNDP main programmes	249.0	311.6	342.8	25	25	23
UNDP administered funds	90.2	86.9	101.6	37	33	37
UNFPA	64.7	71.3	70.9	28	33	33
UNICEF	310.5	310.5	271.9	39	45	40
Regular budget and extra- budgetary funds of agencies	248.6	160.2	175.2	18	20	17
WFP	654.2	639	627.2	60	60	58
IFAD	52.3 a/	89.3	... a/	32 a/	34	... a/

a/ Loan disbursements.



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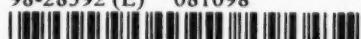
Report of the Secretary-General

Addendum

Strengthening the integration of economic and technical cooperation among developing countries in the operational activities of the United Nations system

Summary

The report traces the evolution of economic and technical cooperation among developing countries (ECDC and TCDC) as modalities of international development cooperation, and describes the role of such cooperation in assisting the developing countries in responding to the challenges presented by globalization and economic liberalization, which have exercised a dominant influence on the shape of the emerging global economic order. Against this background, the report assesses the contribution of the organizations and agencies of the United Nations system in support of such cooperation. It concludes that despite the efforts of the various organizations and agencies, ECDC and TCDC are still not optimally integrated in the operational activities of the United Nations system due to a number of major constraints, including the persistence of attitudinal barriers against such cooperation, a continuing lack of appreciation of the potential of these forms of cooperation and inadequate financial resources made available for this purpose. The report advances a number of specific recommendations aimed at strengthening the integration of ECDC and TCDC in the operational activities of the United Nations system with a view to enhancing global partnership in international development cooperation.



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I. Introduction

1. The present report has been prepared in response to General Assembly resolution 52/205 of 18 December 1997, in which the Assembly requested the Secretary-General, in cooperation with the Special Unit for Technical Cooperation among Developing Countries (SU/TCDC), to prepare an assessment and recommendations aimed at further strengthening the integration of the modalities of ECDC and TCDC in the operational activities of the United Nations system with a view to enhancing the global partnership in international development cooperation. In keeping with the relevant provisions of the resolution, the report has benefited from consultations carried out with Member States and various organizations and agencies of the United Nations system, which provided useful comments and suggestions which have been incorporated in the report.

II. Evolution of economic and technical cooperation among developing countries as modalities of international development cooperation

2. The past two decades have witnessed considerable conceptual elaboration and application of ECDC and TCDC as modalities of international development cooperation aimed at complementing North-South cooperation, which has dominated traditional development cooperation. The rationale for ECDC and TCDC is in fact based on the recognition that developing countries have capacities and experiences that can be mobilized in support of their development efforts, and also as a means of promoting collective action designed to ensure their effective participation in the international economic system. Indeed, ECDC and TCDC have emerged as integral elements of the philosophy of national and collective self-reliance espoused by the developing countries.

3. In terms of definition, TCDC is essentially a process whereby two or more developing countries pursue their individual or collective development through cooperative exchanges of knowledge, skills, resources and technical know-how. On the other hand, ECDC refers to broader schemes of cooperation among developing countries, embracing such areas as trade, investment and finance aimed at promoting increased national and collective self-reliance. Both TCDC and ECDC fall under the broad rubric of South-South cooperation, which is a generic concept

embracing all forms of cooperation among developing countries, although in the past South-South cooperation has been loosely equated with ECDC.

4. Despite the existence of a logical and compelling framework for the pursuit of ECDC and TCDC embodied in such documents as the Non-Aligned Action Programme (1972),¹ the Buenos Aires Plan of Action (1978),² the Caracas Programme of Action (1981) (see A/36/333, annex) and various resolutions adopted by the General Assembly (in particular resolutions 33/144, 44/233 and 50/119), the Economic and Social Council (in particular resolution 1992/41), the High-Level Committee on the Review of TCDC and other intergovernmental forums, the economic problems experienced by the developing countries during the 1970s and 1980s in terms of declining prices for their commodity exports, growing balance of payments difficulties and an expanding debt crisis have proved to be major obstacles in the pursuit of an optimal strategy of South-South cooperation.

5. The emergence of the phenomena of globalization and economic liberalization during the 1990s, as symbolized by the establishment in 1995 of the World Trade Organization (WTO) to preside over a liberalized global trading regime based on the principles articulated in the agreements adopted under the Uruguay Round of Multilateral Trade Negotiations concluded in 1994,³ has presented new challenges for the developing countries, and has significantly changed the context in which ECDC and TCDC are to be pursued. Paradoxically, however, the macroeconomic policy reforms, including economic liberalization and the strengthening of the private sector, effected by the developing countries in the context of the structural reform programmes implemented in recent years, by inducing more outward looking policies, have laid the basis for the emergence of new patterns of economic cooperation among developing countries. Indeed, in contrast to the more limited sectoral programmes of cooperation pursued in the past, ECDC has become much more multisectoral in focus, and embraces strategic initiatives in trade, investment and finance. ECDC has also moved beyond the mainly intraregional focus that had characterized previous efforts to involve interregional or cross-regional initiatives. In addition, in contrast to an almost exclusive reliance on government initiatives in the past, the private sector is now much more actively involved in South-South cooperation, and indeed is seen as a critical actor in the process. The conceptual underpinnings of this new thrust are evident in the San José Declaration and Programme of Action adopted at the South-South Conference on Trade, Finance and Investment held at San José in January, 1997.

6. At the same time, the New Directions Strategy for TCDC, which was adopted at the ninth session of the High-Level Committee on the Review of TCDC held in May/June 1995 and endorsed by the General Assembly, has called for the adoption of a more strategic orientation for TCDC, focusing on a number of high priority issues, such as trade and investment, production and employment, macroeconomic policy coordination, poverty eradication and the environment, which are likely to have a major impact on the development prospects of a large number of developing countries. In addition, the New Directions Strategy has called for the identification of pivotal countries to serve as catalysts for the promotion of TCDC by virtue of their experience and demonstrated capacity in this area. Indeed, a recent meeting on pivotal countries held at Santiago in November 1997 agreed on a number of measures to be pursued by pivotal countries, in collaboration with SU/TCDC, in support of a dynamic programme of TCDC.

7. The converging strategic orientation of TCDC and ECDC described above has set the stage for the emergence of new patterns of South-South cooperation that are likely to exercise an important influence on the direction of international development cooperation in the current climate of globalization. Inevitably, it will also shape the content and orientation of the operational activities of the United Nations system in this new dispensation (for further details, see also A/52/402; E/1997/10; and A/45/810, annex).

III. Assessment of the efforts of the United Nations system in promoting economic and technical cooperation among developing countries

8. Although the developing countries have the primary responsibility for the promotion and application of TCDC and ECDC, various resolutions and decisions of the General Assembly, the Economic and Social Council, the High-Level Committee on the Review of TCDC, the UNDP Executive Board, the Trade and Development Board of UNCTAD and other intergovernmental bodies have called upon the organizations and agencies of the United Nations development system to provide support to the efforts of the developing countries to advance the objectives of South-South cooperation. In keeping with those mandates and in accordance with the specific provisions of paragraph 45 of the Buenos Aires Plan of Action, the various organizations and agencies have submitted, on a biennial basis, reports to the High-Level Committee on the Review

of TCDC detailing the activities carried out by them in support of such cooperation.

9. Since it would be impractical to describe all of the activities carried out by the various organizations and agencies of the system during the two decades since the adoption of the Programme of Action in 1978 within the limits of the present report, an attempt will be made to highlight some of the more significant initiatives supported by those organizations in order to illustrate the nature of their support for South-South cooperation and to provide a basis for assessing their contribution. The analysis will cover such issues as policies and procedures, internal institutional arrangements, capacity enhancement through institution-building and strengthening, networking and twinning arrangements, information systems, the utilization of capacities available in developing countries, instrumentalities used for promoting TCDC and financing.

10. In respect of policies and procedures, since the adoption of the Buenos Aires Plan of Action, most organizations and agencies, including the regional economic commissions, have sought to adopt suitable policies and also to adapt their procedures in order to give greater emphasis to the promotion of TCDC and ECDC in the programmes supported by them. This is particularly true in the case of such United Nations bodies as the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), the International Labour Organization (ILO), the International Trade Centre (ITC), the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD), the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), and the World Health Organization (WHO), as well as the regional economic commissions, which have adopted explicit policies dealing with TCDC and ECDC in their respective areas of competence.

11. Similarly, most organizations have established focal points for TCDC and ECDC, or have sought to strengthen existing focal points in an effort to respond more effectively to the provisions of the Buenos Aires Plan of Action and the various intergovernmental decisions on South-South cooperation. This effort has also entailed increased training of staff and consultants in the principles and objectives of such cooperation, particularly true in the period immediately following the adoption of the Buenos Aires Plan of Action. For example, in 1979, five programming courses and four programme orientation courses were organized for the benefit of 45 United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) staff members and some 60 agency and government officials in an attempt to provide full exposure to the principles and policies of TCDC. In recent years, TCDC has

featured prominently in the training programmes sponsored by UNDP for newly appointed resident representatives and for junior professional officers and national staff from various UNDP country offices. Continued efforts need to be made to bring TCDC and ECDC to centre-stage in training programmes organized for the benefit of staff of the various United Nations organizations and agencies in an effort to strengthen their capacity to deal with South-South cooperation.

12. Capacity enhancement, through institution-building and strengthening of national and regional institutions in the developing countries, has been a major focus of TCDC and ECDC in terms of the activities supported by various United Nations organizations and agencies. For example, UNDP has provided support to the Association of South-East Asian Nations, the Economic Community of West African States and the Central American Common Market, as well as such commodity groups as the Union of Banana Producing Countries, in an effort to strengthen their overall capacity, with special emphasis on the organization and management of TCDC activities.

13. FAO has provided similar assistance to the South Pacific Commission and the South Pacific Bureau for Economic Cooperation. The Economic Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP) also has a long history of supporting regional institutions, such as the Asian Institute of Technology at Bangkok, the Mekong secretariat (in collaboration with UNDP) and the Aral Sea Authority. ILO has supported a number of regional institutions and programmes, such as the Inter-American Research and Documentation Centre, the Arab Regional Programme for Labour Administration and the Asia-Pacific Skills Development Programme. The Departments of Economic and Social Affairs and for Development Support and Management Services of the United Nations Secretariat have over the years sponsored a wide-ranging programme of institutional development, as is evident in their support for such organizations as the Latin American Centre for Development Administration, the Regional Organization for Public Administration in Asia, the African Association for Public Administration and Management, the African Training and Research Centre in Administration and the Arab Administrative Development Organization. The International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) has implemented a number of projects aimed at establishing regional safety oversight centres managed exclusively by developing countries.

14. UNFPA was instrumental in establishing in 1995 Partners on Population and Development as an intergovernmental organization, based at Dhaka, which

facilitates and coordinates intercountry exchanges and sharing of skills and knowledge on population-related issues. The fund has also supported the establishment of centres of excellence in Indonesia, Mexico, Thailand and Tunisia to provide training and exchange of experiences aimed at strengthening national and regional capacities in the formulation and management of reproductive health programmes.

15. UNCTAD has played a particularly important role in strengthening institutional capacities geared to the promotion of South-South cooperation. Apart from its efforts in providing training in maritime transport and human resources development in foreign trade, it has supported the Global System of Trade Preferences Among Developing Countries, cooperation among State trading organizations and the promotion and establishment of multinational investment arrangements, all of which have contributed to the development of strengthened institutional capacities in the developing world. It should be pointed out that the UNCTAD commitment to capacity development has not been affected by its decision at its ninth session that ECDC should be treated as a cross-cutting issue in which the promotion and support to ECDC programmes are handled as an integral part of its work on trade, finance, technology, investment and sustainable development.

16. The ITC contribution to capacity-building in the field of South-South trade has also been quite noteworthy. It has effectively supported the establishment of trade-related institutions, such as the *Asociación Latino Americana de Capacitación en Comercio Internacional*, the Association of Training Institutions for Foreign Trade in Asia and the Pacific and the African Regional Standards Organization. Its work in trade flow analysis, supply and demand surveys, buyers/sellers meetings, enterprise cooperation, trade support services, trade expansion strategies, database adaptation and development, apart from promoting South-South cooperation, has indirectly contributed to capacity-building and institutional development in the developing countries. More specifically, it has focused its institution-building activities on business organizations and the private sector in general, which are being called upon to play an increasingly important role in the promotion of South-South cooperation.

17. UNESCO, the United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO) and the International Telecommunication Union (ITU) have also assisted in the development of national and regional institutions in the developing countries in their respective areas of competence.

18. The strengthening of the capacities of the institutions in the developing world based on the support provided by the various United Nations organizations and agencies has laid the basis for improved networking and twinning arrangements among these institutions, an increasingly important feature of South-South cooperation in recent years. UNESCO, for example, has actively supported networks for educational innovation, as in the case of the Centre for Educational Innovation and Development in the Caribbean, and also fostered exchanges among various scientific organizations. ILO has facilitated exchanges among various centres of excellence in the field of labour administration. FAO has been instrumental in the creation of the Biogas Network in Latin America, and has supported the establishment of a food crops network that promotes the exchange of germplasm among institutions in the region. The United Nations Centre for Human Settlements (Habitat) has supported an urban management programme as a network aimed at facilitating the exchange of national and regional expertise in this area. Similarly, it has sponsored workshops in the various regions as part of its global support programme for the formulation of national shelter strategies. ESCAP has also established a regional network of local authorities for the management of human settlements and a South Asian Network of Self-Help Organizations of Persons with Disabilities. The Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia has supported a network on new and renewable energy resources and technologies in the Arab region. ITC has also supported the establishment of trade information networks among developing countries, which have facilitated the exchange of information on export/import opportunities, market profiles of individual developing countries, as well as details of enterprises, products and business activities.

19. SU/TCDC within UNDP has supported a number of networks, including the Network on Small Hydro Power Development located in Hangzhou Province, China, and also networks on biosystematics in Asia, the Pacific and East Africa, which are designed to document and exchange experiences in respect of the identification and classification of micro-organisms, insects and nematodes among countries in the various regions. In partnership with the Third World Network headquartered in Malaysia, the Special Unit provided developing countries with insightful and timely analyses of the effects of globalization on the economies of developing countries, through organization of regular briefings for developing country delegates stationed at Geneva and subject-specific seminars for experts and institutions of the developing countries on a wide range of issues pertaining to globalization and economic

liberalization, and ongoing negotiations in WTO. In collaboration with the Sustainable Development Network Programme, the Special Unit also supported the launching of a pilot small island developing States information network connected to the Internet. Another significant intervention in the area of gender has been the support to the Regional Prevention of Maternal Mortality network, headquartered in Ghana, which serves both as a repository and a provider of knowledge and experience in preventing maternal mortality based on an effective methodology for measuring and reducing maternal death. The network has successfully helped reduce maternal death in 11 rural communities in Nigeria, Ghana and Sierra Leone. Efforts are being made to replicate the experience in Kenya, the United Republic of Tanzania and Uganda, and eventually in all francophone African countries. In the area of poverty eradication, the Special Unit supported the launching of the Microfin Africa Network headquartered in Senegal. The network was established to facilitate the sharing of experiences in microfinancing and microenterprise, especially those related to women in African countries. It also helps create microfinancing opportunities for microenterprises, and provides training on credit qualification and management, with the poorest women and their families as the primary beneficiaries. In the area of production and employment, the Special Unit supported a technology management centre for the Organization of Eastern Caribbean States with the aim of strengthening linkages among centres of excellence in the region. The network brings together a wide range of stakeholders, including universities, research and development communities, government agencies and the productive sector, as well as non-governmental organizations, in order to develop innovative approaches to increase productivity, diversify employment opportunities and improve international competitiveness in an increasingly globalized economy.

20. UNCTAD has been an active sponsor of networks. It has supported a trade information network linking a number of Asian countries. It has also sponsored the Global Trade Point Network, which applies modern information technology in trade promotion. To date, 60 trade points have been established and 17 centres have been connected using the Internet facility. The network has served as an important facilitator of South-South trade. The scope of networking in the TCDC/ECDC activities of the organizations and agencies of the United Nations, including the regional economic commissions, is illustrated by the fact that based on reports submitted to the eighth session of the High-Level Committee on the Review of TCDC, seven agencies reported that they

had supported some 77 networking arrangements during the 1991-1992 biennium.

21. Regarding the use of capacities available in the developing countries as part of the effort to promote an expanded programme of South-South cooperation, all of the United Nations organizations and agencies have indicated that they have made progressively greater use of experts services and equipment from the developing countries in the implementation of their technical cooperation programmes. Several organizations and agencies reported that at least one third of the consultants recruited by them are from the developing countries, while five organizations indicated that as many as two thirds of experts are from developing countries.

22. However, while increased use has been made of experts services from the developing countries over the years, more modest gains appear to have been made in terms of the procurement of equipment from those countries in spite of the incentive provided by the UNDP Executive Board, which allows a 15 per cent cost differential for equipment supplied by the developing countries in respect of technical cooperation projects.

23. An effective information system, including a database on capacities in the developing countries, has been recognized ever since the adoption of the Buenos Aires Plan of Action as an important mechanism for promoting TCDC and ECDC. The TCDC Information Referral System (TCDC-INRES), developed by SU/TCDC, has proved to be an important source of information on institutional capacities in the developing countries.

24. From its origins as a directory, it has developed into a computerized database, offering information on the capacities of over 4,000 institutions in the developing world. TCDC-INRES is accessible to developing countries, United Nations organizations and other interested parties through the Internet or on diskettes, which have been widely distributed by SU/TCDC. TCDC-INRES is currently being expanded into a multidimensional information system that will provide data not only on institutional capacities but also on experts, centres of excellence and – most importantly – on innovative technical cooperation activities capable of replication in other developing countries. Elements of this approach have recently been applied in the preparation of the directory of experts and institutions of small island developing States prepared by SU/TCDC, which includes information both on individual experts and institutional capacities in these countries. Further work would need to be done, however, in order to increase linkages between TCDC-INRES and the databases in other United Nations

organizations and agencies, such as those developed by FAO, in order to facilitate the exchange of data among the various organizations and agencies.

25. Another aspect of information support is reflected in the publications prepared by the various United Nations organizations and agencies. Most of these organizations have issued periodic bulletins, newsletters, handbooks and manuals aimed at publicizing their activities on TCDC and ECDC, and generally contributing to an increased awareness of the relevance and importance of these concepts.

26. In the process of carrying out their activities, a number of United Nations organizations and agencies have succeeded in implementing innovative TCDC and ECDC projects, as they have been urged to do in keeping with the relevant provisions of the Buenos Aires Plan of Action. Examples of innovative approaches are reflected in ITC's "new product network approach" and its "Export production villages" concept; the Habitat New Strategy for On-the-Job Learning and Information Exchange based on the promotion of staff linkages among ongoing urban management programmes; WHO's medium-term programme on TCDC for Health for All, which is in effect the first programme of its kind; ICAO's TRAINAIR training concept; and the FAO framework agreement on the use of experts for TCDC. FAO, in collaboration with SU/TCDC, has also identified 50 innovative experiences in sustainable agriculture and rural development, food security, people's participation and the involvement of women and non-governmental organizations in poverty eradication.

27. The various United Nations organizations and agencies, including the regional economic commissions, have employed a number of instrumentalities in the promotion and application of TCDC and ECDC. Over the years, they have supported a large number of substantive conferences, meetings, seminars and workshops dealing with both promotional and operational aspects of South-South cooperation in an effort to promote increased awareness of TCDC and ECDC and also to address specific operational issues. ESCAP, for example, has hosted a number of working groups dealing with TCDC and ECDC in an effort to intensify cooperation in these areas. Other United Nations bodies, such as FAO, the Department of Economic and Social Affairs, ILO, UNIDO, UNCTAD and WHO, as well as the regional commissions, have also sponsored a series of substantive meetings and workshops designed to promote the objectives of South-South cooperation in their areas of competence.

28. The SU/TCDC within UNDP has over the years supported meetings and workshops dealing with such issues

as aid management and coordination; poverty eradication; computer training; the commercialization of research and development; energy planning; science and technology; South-South trade; international migration; primary health care; urban management; halophytes in agriculture; medicinal plants and ethno-botany; macroeconomic policy; investment cooperation; aerial photography; postal legislation; small island development; AIDS; TCDC strategies; spare parts reconditioning; the strengthening of non-governmental organization capacity; and small-scale hydro-power development. During the period 1992-1996, SU/TCDC sponsored a total of 53 workshops and seminars.

29. One instrumentality employed by SU/TCDC that is particularly noteworthy is the TCDC programming exercise, also known as capacity and needs matching exercises. This modality, which was introduced in 1983, has proved to be one of the most important means of promoting TCDC. During the period 1992-1996, the Unit supported 11 such exercises on such issues as mining and environment; management; health; civil air transport; food production; industry support services; agriculture, rural development, water resources and technology; mining; rural credit and poverty; and inland/coastal fisheries and aquaculture. These exercises have together resulted in the conclusion of a large number of agreements among developing countries from all geographical regions of the South. Measures are currently being put in place to ensure closer monitoring of the implementation of these agreements and to identify catalytic funding in cases where implementation is delayed because of financial constraints.

30. In terms of funding, the average annual expenditure on TCDC activities by the organizations and agencies of the United Nations was reported to be in the order of approximately \$100 million, of which UNDP counted for about 50 per cent, and more than half of that amount was reported as coming from regional allocations. The types of activities supported by organizations were reported to fall into the following categories: networking (27 per cent); meetings, seminars and workshops (25 per cent); institution-strengthening (19.5 per cent); training (17 per cent); information systems (8.4 per cent); feasibility studies (0.7 per cent); and other activities, such as provision of experts and fellowships (2.4 per cent).

31. Despite the wide range of activities that have been carried out over the years by the various organizations and agencies, TCDC and ECDC are still not optimally applied in the operational activities of the United Nations system due to a number of constraints.

32. To begin with, TCDC and ECDC face an uphill task in challenging the conventional approach to technical cooperation, which as mentioned earlier has traditionally been dominated by North-South patterns of cooperation. The application of these modalities faces significant attitudinal barriers in terms of an established preference for traditional patterns of development cooperation that have been built up within the United Nations system over the years. At the same time, despite significant efforts to advance TCDC and ECDC over the past two decades, there is still insufficient awareness of their potential for strengthening international development cooperation. There is also a lack of a sufficiently comprehensive database on individual expert capacities, as distinct from institutional capacities, of the developing countries, which the expansion of TCDC-INRES into a multidimensional database will doubtless overcome in time. In addition, the absence of sufficiently quantitative data has prevented the establishment of appropriate benchmarks to assess the true extent of support for TCDC and ECDC by the United Nations system. This problem is in part due to the absence of a uniform interpretation of the definition of TCDC and ECDC that has been endorsed by the relevant intergovernmental forums, including the General Assembly, the Economic and Social Council and the High-Level Committee on the Review of TCDC and an inconsistency in the application by United Nations bodies of the criteria for identifying TCDC and ECDC activities. The problem is compounded by the lack of a suitable methodology for reflecting TCDC and ECDC in components of programme and project budgets. In the absence of such a clear identification of TCDC and ECDC components of programme and project budgets, in some cases there has been a tendency to count the total budget of programmes and projects as a TCDC or ECDC activity even though TCDC and ECDC feature as only a part of such activities. This is particularly true in the case of regional projects, which as indicated earlier are seen as accounting for the bulk of the resources reportedly allocated to TCDC and ECDC, on the grounds that such projects by their very nature promote cooperation among developing countries. However, strictly speaking, regional projects should not be automatically equated with TCDC and ECDC unless they satisfy the established criteria for such activities.

33. Finally, the lack of an adequate level of resources to fund TCDC and ECDC has been a major constraint on the application of these modalities in operational activities. Even assuming the reliability and accuracy of the reported expenditures, the level of resources allocated for TCDC and ECDC is still quite modest compared with the total resources allocated to traditional technical cooperation activities. Even

the amount specifically allocated for TCDC over the years by the UNDP Executive Board, first as part of the special programme resources and as a separate allocation during the current programming cycle, although quite important, is still inadequate given the extent of the needs of such cooperation. Moreover, the utilization of individual country allocations for TCDC and ECDC has also been relatively modest, except in the case of those countries which, as a matter of national policy, have specifically assigned a proportion of such resources for the explicit purpose of promoting South-South cooperation.

34. Taken together, these factors have prevented the full realization of the potential of TCDC and ECDC. It is important therefore to identify, on an urgent basis, specific measures that should be adopted in order to remove the existing constraints standing in the way of a dynamic integration of TCDC and ECDC in the operational activities of the United Nations system in the future.

IV. Recommendations aimed at further strengthening the integration of economic and technical cooperation among developing countries in the operational activities of the United Nations system

35. Based on the foregoing assessment of the activities of the United Nations system in support of TCDC and ECDC and taking account of the strengths and weaknesses identified in the analysis, a number of specific measures would need to be adopted in an effort to further strengthen the integration of TCDC and ECDC in the operational activities of the United Nations system.

36. At the broad policy and programmatic level, the organizations and agencies of the United Nations system, including the regional economic commissions, should seek to mainstream and institutionalize TCDC and ECDC by integrating these modalities in their organizational policy, operations manuals and directives and in their programming arrangements, and by putting in place the necessary supporting structure to ensure the systematic implementation, monitoring and reporting of their programmes in support of TCDC and ECDC.

37. The various organizations and agencies would also need to reorient their approach to TCDC and ECDC to reflect the new strategic orientation of these concepts described earlier. Indeed, the strategic convergence and

operational integration between the two concepts is a *sine qua non* for the formulation and implementation of an effective programme of South-South cooperation in the current climate of globalization and economic liberalization, which continue to exercise a dominant influence in shaping the emerging global economic order. For this reason, the various United Nations organizations and agencies should engage in a concerted effort to identify innovative ways in which they could further support the attainment of the objectives of TCDC and ECDC in keeping with the relevant mandates of the General Assembly, the Economic and Social Council, the High-Level Committee on the Review of TCDC and other appropriate intergovernmental forums.

38. Moreover, in keeping with the increasingly multisectoral character of cooperation efforts among the developing countries, United Nations organizations and agencies should seek to identify suitable opportunities to promote joint cooperation arrangements to which they could bring their various sectoral competences in support of multisectoral initiatives. It is encouraging to note that UNCTAD and UNIDO recently strengthened their coordination arrangements in launching, earlier in 1998, a strategic alliance for investment promotion and enterprise development in developing countries. With the support of UNDP, this new alliance can play a key role in supporting joint trade and investment arrangements agreed by developing countries.

39. All organizations and agencies should seek to implement Economic and Social Council resolution 1992/41 to ensure that TCDC, and indeed ECDC, are given "first consideration" in the design, formulation, implementation and evaluation of their operational activities.

40. Regional commissions should play an increasingly active role in promoting and supporting intraregional and interregional TCDC and ECDC activities of strategic importance, and should work closely with regional and subregional groupings, networks and centres of excellence in developing countries in this endeavour.

41. Given the difficulties experienced in reporting in the past, United Nations organizations and agencies should seek to arrive at a common understanding of TCDC and ECDC in keeping with the definition and criteria already established for identifying such activities. This would facilitate accurate reporting on TCDC/ECDC programmes and projects supported by them. In particular, UNDP and the various United Nations organizations and agencies should develop a suitable methodology for reflecting TCDC/ECDC as a separate component of programme and project budgets in order to provide a basis for compiling quantitative data on

such activities. They should also seek to promote a culture of sharing innovative approaches and best practices in respect of TCDC and ECDC, including innovative financing arrangements. Moreover, their evaluation and reporting arrangements should focus more on results and impact and less on process.

42. More generally, the organizations and agencies of the system should seek to further strengthen their capacity to support TCDC and ECDC activities. They should continue efforts to ensure the necessary orientation of staff in terms of the principles and practices of TCDC and ECDC in the training programmes organized by the United Nations system. As part of the effort aimed at increased institutional strengthening and coordination, SU/TCDC within UNDP and UNCTAD should intensify their cooperation and seek to identify programmes and projects that could be implemented on the basis of an operational integration of TCDC and ECDC. In addition, the TCDC/ECDC focal points of the United Nations system should continue to meet annually in order to exchange experiences and identify appropriate measures that would lead to an intensification of support for South-South cooperation.

43. An increased effort would also need to be made to integrate TCDC and ECDC in programme and coordination frameworks, such as the country strategy note, the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF), the UNDP country cooperation framework and other instruments and mechanisms employed by the United Nations organizations and agencies in carrying out their programmes. In addition, resident coordinators should include TCDC and ECDC on the agenda of inter-agency meetings, and, as appropriate, donor meetings in order to identify measures for increasing the application of these modalities in development cooperation activities at the national level. Resident coordinators should also include in their annual report information on progress made in the application of these modalities during the reporting period. In recognition of the importance of TCDC and South-South cooperation in general, the Administrator of UNDP issued instructions to UNDP resident representatives in November 1997, requesting them to give special attention to the promotion and application of TCDC in keeping with the various mandates on the subject, with special reference to the implementation of the New Directions Strategy for TCDC adopted at the ninth session of the High-Level Committee on the Review of TCDC and endorsed by the General Assembly.

44. Given the importance of the global conferences held in recent years on such issues as the environment, population, social development, small island developing

States, women and human settlements, as well as the work of the ACC task forces on the follow-up to those conferences, it will be necessary to ensure that TCDC and ECDC are systematically integrated into the follow-up strategies if those concepts are to be fully integrated into the operational activities of the United Nations system. In fact, the declarations and programmes of action adopted by many of the global conferences specifically emphasize the importance of utilizing TCDC and ECDC in modalities for achieving the objectives of the various programmes of action.

45. In view of the relevance of an adequate database on capacities in the developing world, urgent action should be taken to expand TCDC-INRES into a multidimensional information system providing data not only on institutional capacities but also on individual experts, centres of excellence and innovative cooperation arrangements that could be replicated in other developing countries. Efforts should also be made to establish linkages between TCDC-INRES and information systems and databases developed by other organizations and agencies in order to rationalize the compilation and use of such information by the United Nations system and other interested parties.

46. In supporting TCDC and ECDC, the United Nations organizations and agencies would need to establish closer contact with organizations in the developing world, such as the South Centre based at Geneva, the Non-Aligned Movement Centre for South-South Technical Cooperation based at Jakarta and the Third World Network based in Malaysia, which have been actively involved in the promotion of South-South cooperation. The establishment of such links could have a synergistic impact by combining the strengths of the various organizations in support of comprehensive strategies and programmes of cooperation implicit in the multisectoral cooperation ventures mentioned above.

47. In carrying out their TCDC and ECDC activities, United Nations organizations and agencies should also seek to foster the increased involvement of the private sector in the developing countries in such activities, given the increasing importance of those organizations in the development process.

48. Since the successful integration of TCDC and ECDC in the operational activities of the United Nations system also requires complementary activities on the part of the developing countries themselves, which have primary responsibility for such cooperation, United Nations organizations and agencies, in particular SU/TCDC within UNDP, should intensify their efforts to assist the developing

countries in formulating appropriate national policies for integrating TCDC and ECDC in their national planning and development process and in strengthening their institutional capacity for managing TCDC and ECDC programmes and projects. SU/TCDC should also seek to elaborate on an urgent basis, specific proposals for ensuring that "pivotal countries" serve as effective catalysts for the promotion and application of TCDC and ECDC. Moreover, multilateral ECDC/TCDC initiatives should, to the extent possible, be coordinated with bilateral initiatives in order to promote increased synergy between these initiatives, and also to rationalize the use of resources by avoiding duplication of effort.

49. Since adequate financing is a critical element in promoting a viable programme of South-South cooperation, urgent attention should be given to increasing the resources made available for such cooperation. Bearing in mind the relatively modest nature of the contribution allocated specifically to TCDC over the past 20 years since the adoption of the Buenos Aires Plan of Action compared to the total resources contributed to UNDP over the same period, the Executive Board of UNDP should give consideration to the possibility of increasing the allocation for TCDC in keeping with the recommendation made by the High-Level Committee on the Review of TCDC at its tenth session. United Nations organizations and agencies should also seek to increase the allocation of resources for TCDC and ECDC from their regular programme budgets. In addition, both developed and developing countries should be encouraged to provide contributions to the Trust Fund for South-South Cooperation, which was established by the Administrator of UNDP in keeping with a request contained in United Nations General Assembly resolution 50/119 of 20 December 1995.

50. Interested parties should also seek to expand the resources available to the Perez-Guerrero Trust Fund, which has served as an important source of funding for small-scale catalytic projects on South-South cooperation.

51. In view of the need to strengthen the intergovernmental review process and ensure the continuing operational integration of TCDC and ECDC, it is proposed that in future the High-Level Committee on the Review of TCDC review progress on the operational integration between TCDC and ECDC, based on the submission of a report on the subject prepared by SU/TCDC in consultation with UNCTAD. This would enable Member States to review progress on an important policy element of the New Directions strategy, without prejudice to the maintenance of the separate institutional identity and responsibilities of SU/TCDC within UNDP and UNCTAD.

52. Consideration should also be given to the strengthening of SU/TCDC in order to enable it to assist the Secretary-General and the Administrator of the United Nations Development Programme in ensuring the promotion of TCDC on a system-wide basis.

53. Finally, all United Nations organizations and agencies should apply, in a consistent manner, the revised guidelines for TCDC prepared by SU/TCDC within UNDP on the basis of consultations with the various organizations and agencies, subject to any observations or amendments made by the General Assembly. In fact, the revised guidelines contain a number of important provisions relevant to the integration of TCDC and indeed ECDC in the operational activities of the United Nations system. For this reason, the Administrative Committee on Coordination should continue to monitor, on a periodic basis, the application of the guidelines in order to assess progress in their application on a system-wide basis, and to seek to resolve any problems that might prevent organizations from achieving an optimal application of TCDC and ECDC modalities in their programmes and activities. This is particularly important in view of the fact that one of the objectives of the United Nations reform effort is to reorient the activities of the United Nations system towards increased South-South cooperation.

54. The recommendations contained in the present report are intended to contribute to a more intensified pattern of support for TCDC and ECDC by the United Nations system, and therefore place the system at the centre of a pattern of international development cooperation that is likely to assume increased relevance and importance in the future. The recommendations in the report in fact complement and reinforce the revised guidelines on TCDC, which also contain a number of provisions aimed at increasing the application of this modality by organizations and agencies of the United Nations system.

V. Conclusion

55. The foregoing analysis suggests that TCDC and ECDC have shown a consistent pattern of evolution over the years as important aspects of a philosophy of international development cooperation. In recognition of this fact and in keeping with various intergovernmental mandates, the organizations and agencies of the United Nations system have sought to integrate these modalities in their operational activities. However, despite these efforts, the results achieved are still not optimal, bearing in mind the tremendous potential of TCDC and ECDC as cost-effective

modalities of international development cooperation. The reasons for this are varied, but certainly the persistence of attitudinal barriers against this form of cooperation compared with more traditional forms of technical cooperation, combined with the continuing lack of awareness of the true potential of South-South cooperation and also the inadequacy of the resources allocated for such cooperation, have operated as major constraints. However, given the growing importance of South-South cooperation and its increasing strategic orientation, the organizations and agencies of the United Nations system would need to redouble their efforts in support of such cooperation. This need has become all the more urgent in the context of the efforts of the developing countries to convene a South summit in 1999 in order to formulate a South-South cooperation strategy that would enable them to respond effectively to the opportunities and challenges presented by globalization and economic liberalization, which have exercised a dominant influence in shaping the newly emerging global economic order. Such support would also be quite timely in view of the fact that 1998 marks the twentieth anniversary of the adoption of the Buenos Aires Plan of Action, and therefore provides an important opportunity for the international community, including the United Nations organizations and agencies, to rededicate itself to the cause of South-South cooperation.

56. The recommendations presented in the present report are designed to strengthen the capacity of the United Nations organizations and agencies to respond to this historic challenge, and in so doing to ensure the full and effective integration of TCDC and ECDC in the operational activities of the United Nations system with a view to enhancing global partnership in international development cooperation.

Notes

¹ See *Report of the Conference of Foreign Ministers of the Non-Aligned Countries, Georgetown, Guyana, 1972*.

² See *Report of the United Nations Conference on Technical Cooperation among Developing Countries, Buenos Aires, 30 August-12 September 1978* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.78.II.A.11 and corrigendum), chap. I.

³ See the *Results of the Uruguay Round of Multilateral Trade Negotiations: The Legal Texts* (Geneva, GATT secretariat, 1994).